IRISH LINEN.

S' SALE

TIFUL IRISH

LINEN

No. LD 14.
Shamrock and other floral designs
Superior grade of extra heavy all linen damask.

Cloths.	Sale Prices.
2 by 2 yards	26/0 each
2½ ... 2½	33/6 ,,
3 ... 3	40/- ,,
3½ ... 2½	42/- ,,
3½ ... 3	50/3 ,,
3½ ... 3½	59/6 ,,
4 ... 4	67/11 ,,
Napkins. Breakfast Size	28/- doz.
Dinner Size	41/- doz.

No. LD 12.
Charming Ivy and Berry design; and other floral ones. Superior extra heavy linen damask.

Cloths.	Sale Prices.
2 by 2 yards	24/- each
2½ ... 2½	30/- ,,
2½ ... 3	36/- ,,
3 ... 3	36/6 ,,
2½ ... 2½	44/- ,,
3 ... 3	57/6 ,,
3½ ... 3½	59/- ,,
4 ... 4	67/- ,,
Napkins. Breakfast Size	28/- doz.
Dinner Size	36/- doz.

No. D 342.
A pretty Oak and Laurel design, with bow knots. Large oak sprays in centre, showing background of plain satin damask.

Cloths.	Sale Prices.
2½ by 2½ yards	45/10 each
2½ ... 3	56/- ,,
2½ ... 3½	63/6 ,,
3 ... 3	73/6 ,,

Longer Cloths quoted for on application.

WALPOLES' SUPERIOR HAND-WOVEN DOUBLE DAMASKS.

Woven in Walpoles' own factory at Waringstown by skilled hand-loom weavers.

68S 6.
Straight satin stripe, two inches, with Greek key border, or many other designs.

Cloths.	Sale Prices.
2 by 2 yards	36/- each
2½ ... 2½	47/6 ,,
2½ ... 3	57/- ,,
3 ... 3	60/- ,,
2½ ... 3½	73/- ,,
3½ ... 3½	84/- ,,
3½ ... 4	97/6 ,,

Longer Cloths quoted for on application.

Napkins. Dinner Size— 72/- doz.

These are unlimmed. 530 Y

Very handsome floral design,lilac and daffodils; suitable for round, oval or square end tables. Many other designs in this quality.

Cloths.	Sale Prices.
2 by 2 yards	44/- each
2½ ... 2½	55/- ,,
2½ ... 3	66/- ,,
3 ... 3	77/- ,,
2½ ... 3½	85/- ,,
3½ ... 3½	99/- ,,
3½ ... 4	110/- ,,

Longer Cloths quoted for on application.

Napkins. Dinner Size ... 82/- doz.

342.

E

Suffolk Street
DUBLIN

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY CONTINUED.

WANTED, Unfurnished House, 5 or 6 rooms, bathroom, electric light, within 10 miles of city; would settle for partly furnished; would be paid in advance if suitable.—H 2177, this office. B

APARTMENTS TO LET AND WANTED.

BALLSBRIDGE—Superior Apartments, 1st floor, 3 rooms, use of bathroom, electric light, within 10 miles of city; would settle for partly furnished; would be paid in advance if suitable.—H 2177, this office. B

BALLSBRIDGE—Superior Apartments, 1st floor, 3 rooms, use of bathroom, electric light, 12/6 weekly. 12 Mount Eden Park, Ballsbridge

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

WALLEN, TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN.
AGENTS FOR CALCOTT, HAMMOND, AND CURTIT CARS. T

VARLEY WOODS.
The choice of the Connoisseur.
All Steel Stampings used in construction.
Delivery in January if ordered now.
WOODS,
WESTLAND ROW.

1920
11.9 MORRIS-OXFORD.
ALL British Car, complete, with 12 Volt Lucas Electric Lights and SELF-STARTER, 6 lamps, 710 x 90 Dunlop grooved tyres on 5 wheels, improved springs, with Wilcot Gaiters; coachwork of the highest class; Leather upholstery.
Prices as per Company's List:—
Two Seater Model, complete £380.
Four Seater " " £415.
Coupe " " £475.
Chassis " " £345.
Two Seater Model only £335
Sole Agent for Ireland (excluding Ulster),
G. A. BRITAIN,
40 DAWSON STREET, DUBLIN.
MORRIS-OXFORD DEMONSTRATION CAR HAS NOW ARRIVED. T

SECONDHAND CARS.
We have a fine selection of 2-4 and Landaulette cars for Sale.
A.A. MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
NASSAU STREET,
DUBLIN. T

PULLMAN 1916 TOURING CAR, self-starter, dynamo, lighting, one man hood, speedometer, detachable rims and spare rim and full equipment.
OAKLAND TOURING CAR, completely equipped.
P. BEHEN,
DONNYBROOK, DUBLIN. T

NEW CARS.
MAXWELL—New Model, 1920, immediate delivery from stock.—Pinnery, Gaskin, Nenagh.
OVERLAND—New Model 90 and New Model 4; delivery from stock.—Pinnery, Gaskin, Nenagh.
AUSTIN—2, 3 Ton Lorries; large condemnert just received; immediate delivery from stock.—Pinnery, Gaskin, Nenagh.
HUPMOBILE—18 H.P., almost new, fitted with 8 seater streamline body, non-skidding tyres, upholstered Morocco leather; self starter, electric light, Bosch magneto, Zenith carburettor, disc wheels; genuine bargain, £675.
FLANNERY, GARAGE, NENAGH. C

SECONDHAND CARS.
SWIFT—Two Seater, 10 H.P., as new, little used for two years, electric light.—Flannery, Garage, Nenagh.
BUICK—15-18 H.P., Five Seater, self starter, electric light; splendid condition; any trial given; £575.
TALBOT—15-25 H.P. Touring, first class order, not used for three years; £250, worth double; would take a splendid Hiring Car.—Flannery, Garage, Nenagh.
FORD—1914 Model, new engine unit recently fitted; £175.—Flannery, Garage, Nenagh.
HUMBER—10-15 H.P.; as three; otherwise perfect; beautiful condition, new Zenith carburetter; £350, worth more.
DE DION—10 H.P., splendid Car, first class condition; £175.
FLANNERY, GARAGE, NENAGH. C

VERY fine Saxon two seater, completely equipped; in perfect condition; fitted with Lucas dual lighting set; £300.—Arthur Payne, Engineer, 43 Dawson st. B
Talbot, 1914, 15 h.p. Coupe, 4 seater, 1919/15, in most excellent condition, fitted with detachable wire and steel disc wheels, Lucas dual lighting set, and fitted hood by purchaser's choice; £580.—Arthur Payne, Eng., 43 Dawson st. B
FULL 5 Seater, good as new; spare Stepney wheel, tyres and tubes nearly new; Zenith carburetter, magneto, and battery ignition. Reynolds' chains; £300.
TIN Touring Car, 1907, 18-24, perfect running order, what offers?—Franklin, The Lodge, Lodge, Jones' road.
TOR 1915 15.9 H.P. three seater, perfect running order, fully equipped; lamps 10,000 miles; £300 cash.—H 1308, this office.
FORD, Ruxted, Landaulette, suit luxurious taxi; £325, or Exchange for Touring Car with cash adjustment.—Apply 28 Herbert Park, Ballsbridge.
FOR Talbot Landaulette for Sale, upholstered in leather and in perfect condition; trial given by owner.—Northern Hotel, Amiens st., Dublin.
FOR Sale, Overland Touring Car, 4 cylinder, 5 seater, all complete, Bosch Dual Ignition, Lucas Dual Landaulette, in perfect order. Apply Ford Landaulette, in perfect order. Apply Ford Garage, Amiens st.
FOR 1919 Maxwell Touring Car, excellent order, fully equipped; £350.—Apply Ford Garage, Amiens st.
1920 Touring Car for Sale; instant delivery guaranteed; 4 cylinder, 5 seater, 12 H.P. Apply Ford Garage, Amiens st. Phone 2378-9. H 1936, this office.
FORD Touring Car, 1918, R.E., four tyres, 1915-16 C.A.V. lighting, spare wheel, good running order; £260.—Apply Ford Garage, Amiens st.
LAGONDA Grand 1913 22 h.p. 4 seater; little used, perfect; immediate sale; £340.—McDermott, Glencree.

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS, &c.

WANTED.

WANTED, Chauffeur for private job, new Ford; must be willing to do light carpentry work and gardening occasionally. Apply, giving references and wages required, "Chauffeur" this office.
WANTED, Chauffeur Mechanic to take charge of two motors, oil engine, tractor, for Co. Limerick; send papers and state wages expected; married man preferred, or married with small family; employment for wife. Apply H 1946, Chauffeur, this office.
WANTED, Chauffeur, married, R.C.; South; comes discharger, existence.—Z 1940, Chauffeur this office.

DISENGAGED

CHAUFFEUR, married, small family, seeks situation; thoroughly understands engineering; good reference.—Chauffeur, Mossfield, Adare, Limerick.
CHAUFFEUR, 4 years' experience, 3 years' driving repairing, used to oil engines; excellent references; Protestant.—J. Wilson, Withamstown, Dunleary, England.

DOMESTICS CONTINUED (FROM PAGE 1.)

WANTED immediately, young General; country preferred; wages £24.—Mrs. Fleming, 13 Leinster road, Rathmines.
WANTED, well recommended Girl (general); must understand cooking; apply with all particulars, etc., to Mrs. Gough, Rathdowney, Maryborough.
WANTED, Kitchen General; plain cooking, small washing; two in family; state wages.—D 17, Irish Times Office, Dublin.
WANTED, good General; family two; small washing; wages £24.—H 18, Irish Times Office, Dublin.
WANTED, an experienced General for Rathcar, small family, plain cooking and washing; wages £18 (eighteen pounds).—H 1930, this office.
WANTED, for Foxrock, early in December, General (Protestant); two in family; must be thoroughly reliable; wages £24.—H 1931, this office.
WANTED, first class General; good at housework, cooking and ironing; country place; £25; girl for kitchen and rough work; £20.—Z 1964, General, this office.
WANTED, experienced General; £24; family two; Protestant; Sandymount.—Apply Mrs. Cheyne, Cheyne Gardens, Queensway, Fewarthstown, Preston, Lancashire, England.
WANTED, Donnybrook, quiet well recommended Girl, for general small household; £20 this office.
WANTED, General Servant (four family), experienced, well recommended from last situation; wages from £22.—Apply Mrs. Hamilton, Ballinteer, Dundrum.
WANTED, for Irish Times Office, Blackrock, small family, plain cooking, small washing; wages £16 to £18.—Irish Times Office, Blackrock.
YOUNG General, early rise; no cooking.—18 Fem Terrace, Dalkey.
YOUNG country Girl Wanted to train General, small family.—Echoford, Blackrock.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

A NUMBER Parlour Maids, Waitresses, Housemaids, Kennedy's, 58 Sackville place.
HOUSEMAID (Protestant); experienced maid indispensable; good recommendations necessary; copies duties.—H 1937, this office.
HOUSEMAID, who can sew, also Betweenmaid, required for suburban villa December; four grown people, 3 in family.—Z 1951, Housemaid," this office.
HOUSEMAID Wanted, Assist dining-room, waitress; little bedroom laundry; state wages; country; references.—Z 1976, Housemaid," this office.
HEAD Housemaid required immediately; two maid; wages £24.—Mrs. Fry, Government House, Isle of Man.
HOUSE Parlourmaid required for single officer's house. Apply by letter, enclosing references, to 2 Charlemont terrace, Dublin.
HOUSEMAID Wanted. Apply Belgrave Hotel, Eglington road.
PROTESTANT Nurse Housemaid Wanted; comfortable home; Ballsbridge district.—H 1903, this office.
PARLOURMAID (R.C.) required for Drogheda, Co. Meath; two in family; good wages; comfortable home. Apply, now, to Townsend, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.
PROTESTANT Housemaid required; 2 in family; wages £24-£26.—Mrs. Philips, 4m, Shiel.

WANTED, smart young R.C. Housemaid immediately; with experience; wages £18-£20.—Miss Colville, Station st., Carlow.
WANTED, Housemaid, single-handed; state full particulars, wages required.—Mrs. Byrn, Kinvara, Castle, Ballsbridge.
WANTED, Second Housemaid of three, and Nurse to 4 children; state wages, send copies of testimonials.—H 1918, Parliament," this office.
WANTED, for Dublin, November 25th, young country Girl with experience as Housemaid; house parlourmaid kept; must be able to serve and clear; need not be well recommended; wages £20 to £22. Apply by letter only, Mrs. D. E. Henry, 58 Fitzwilliam square.
WANTED for the country, good young Housemaid; wages £21 and laundry; three other maids kept.—Apply by letter only, Mrs. Johnston, 6 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin.
WANTED, House Parlourmaid, Protestant, near Malahide; laundry three; state wages, send copies of testimonials; duties 11/30.—Reach's Advertising Office, Sackville st., Dublin.
WANTED immediately for England, fuller Housemaid and housemaid, in 3 months; good wages. Apply Madam, Irish Times Registry.
YOUNG Housemaid Wanted December 1st for Comfortable Private Residence, Portobello Barracks; family, including two children; five servants kept; good wages and comfortable country residence. Apply 2 Leinster road, Rathmines.
WANTED, Housemaid; this office.

NURSES WANTED.

A GENT FOR NURSES, MAIDS AND ATTENDANTS.—Miss Bellingham Fold, 6 Grafton st., Dublin.
CHILDREN'S Maid, experienced, required immediately; £30 with complete charge; ring, 1940, Ballsbridge, R.C., required end of November; little girl 5 years, boy 3; excellent references; apply, by letter with copy testimonials, stating age, to Mrs. O'Brien, 2 Herbert st., Dublin.
WANTED immediately for Foxrock (4 miles), Nurse Housemaid; Apply by letter, Herbert Park, Ballsbridge, after 8 o'clock.
WANTED, Nurse or Nursery Governess, Protestant, for country, take entire charge for two years, Inverness, Kings Inglish Office, Tuesday, 12 o'clock.
WANTED, children's Maid (boy of 8), R.C.; and nurse to daughters and state wages.—Mrs. Mose Hutchinson-Lefroy, Limas.
WANTED, young Lady to assist mother in care of two children; fine house; good wages; Protestant preferred; reply stating about age.—H 1915, this office.

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MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

MOTOR for Sale, Ford Five Seater, a tipping running gear; owner retiring from business; £200, no offers.—Z 2 1786, Motor," this office.
NO other Motor Car in the Universe can vie with the famous Saxbeam for vaim.—McTaggart, 84a, Lying Inn road.
SUNBEAM, 12-16, 1913, 5 seater, wire wheels, spare petrolene head lights, perfect condition; £575.—A. McGowan, 39 Fairview strand. C
UNIC 5 Seater Touring Car, good, wind screen, five tyres, generator, etc.; £300.—Thompson's Motor Car Co., Ltd., Great Brunswick st., Dublin. D
UNIC Two Seater, 16-20, dual ignition, Bosch magneto, Zenith carburetter, Caps cast head, 5 detachable rims; complete; £300, or near offer.—Z 1850, Unic," this office.
10 HORSE, 2-3 Seater Humber; instant delivery ex works.—Z 1943, Humber," this office. E
12 H.P. Clement Talbot, delivered 1913, C.A.V. electric lighting, dual ignition, magnificent order, any trial, owner leaving country; first offer 550 guineas secures.—H 1936, this office.
14-20 H.P. Wolseley, Five Seater, £180. Seen 1 Schoolhouse lane, Kildare st. D
14-20 SIDDELEY Deasy Car; owner driven; excellent running order.—Hill, Monteville, Cork.
1915 FORD Touring Car, detachable wheels, electric light; splendid condition; any trial. Seen at Dawson's, Maynooth. D

WANTED

WANTED, one or two 2-Seater and 4-Seater Cars, about 12 h.p., in good condition, at a reasonable price.—Arthur Payne, Engineer, 43 Dawson st. B
WANTED, Landaulette Motor Car, in good condition; state price, where to be seen.—H 1162, this office.

MOTOR CYCLES.

"A1" MOTOR Cycles—Big stock of Secondhand B.S.A., Douglas, Triumphs, also a few Light-weights and Combinations; get in our waiting list for September, E. and M. New Hummell Belt, Levis, and Diamond. 'Phone 2010, or call to Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lemon st., off Grafton st. T

WALLEN,
TRINITY ST. GARAGE, DUBLIN.
AGENTS FOR
A.J.S., TRIUMPH, DOUGLAS, CLYNO, ROVER,
And
O.K. MOTOR CYCLES. T

A7 Woods', Westland Row, Ordrs booked for New B.S.A. Twin. T

HENDERSON 4 CYLINDER MOTOR CYCLE
16 EASILY YEARS AHEAD OF ANY OTHER MACHINE
Sole Agents for the following Counties:—Dublin, Louth, Meath, Westmeath, Longford, King's, Queen's, Kildare, Wicklow.
Book your Orders now and ensure Early Delivery. Specification Pamphlet sent on Request.
GEORGE THOMSON,
DUBLIN QUAY,
DUBLIN.
'Phone—1860. T

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels—Gorman, Pawnbroker, Winetavern st., opposite Four Courts; new parcels. T
FOR Sale, 1915 4½ H.P. Motor Cycle with light Weiher Sidecar, recently overhauled.—H 1151 this office.
FOR Sale, 5-7 H.P. Indian (1914) Motor Cycle Combination Sidecar, practically new, with accessories; £85; to be seen at Kingsbridge.—Z 1893, Indian," this office. C
NEW Imperial Jap, 2½ h.p., late 1917, splendid condition, £40.—H 1207, this office. D
COMBINATION, late 1918 model, complete with all accessories, tools, spares, etc.; £150; any trial given.—H 1268, this office. D
7-9 JEFFERSON, with English coachbuilt Sidecar, screen, hood, electric lamps, two head lights; in good going order; good offer not refused; must be sold.—111 Parnell st. C

LORRIES, VANS; MOTOR & STEAM HAULAGE.
HALLEY MOTORS
HAULAGE FOR EFFICIENCY.
TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.
DELIVERY FROM STOCK.
PRICES:—
2 TON ..... £1,100.
3½ TON ..... £1,150.
5 TON ..... £1,600.
7½ TON ..... £1,975.
Plus 5 per cent.
SOLE AGENTS FOR IRELAND
Dunlop and South of Dunlop.
W. CURTIS AND SONS,
Motor Engineers.

FOR Hire, 4 Ton Petrol Lorry, Tonnages or daily hire rates on application to T. W. Millar, Motor Engineer, Ltd., Dublin. 'Phone, 2396.
HAULAGE BY MOTOR LORRIES—Several 4-5 Ton Tonnage. Apply Montgomery, South Dock road, Pembroke, 'phone, Dublin, 236. T

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

ONE Type Z. E. V. Bosch Magneto, as new, £6.—H 1106, this office.
TYRES—If you have any difficulty in procuring Tyres for us. We have always a good stock on hand.—J. D. Pearson, Ltd., 50 Wicklow st., Dublin. T. 'phone, 1171. Telegrams, Garage, Dublin.

BODIES.

WANTED, 1 Two, and 1 Four Seater Ford Bodies; good price given.—H 1285, this office.

BICYCLES.

"A1"—50 shortlist Ford Cycles; hundreds to select from; Dunlops, Swifts, Vindec, Tradesmen's Carriers, Hubs, Rims, Spokes, Tyres, Tubes and Saddles.—Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lemon st. 'Phone 2010. T
PEACE and Plenty Ford Cycles; Lowest and Best Models for Cash or by instalments; prompt delivery. Agents supplied; particulars from Ringsend Motor Engineering Works, 25 Pearse st. D
ROYAL Franklin Cycles, genuine pre-war quality, 3 speed gears, handle bars and wheels complete, £14 10. Secondhand Cycles from £5. Children's Tricycles, with mudguards, £3 10s.—Hughes's Cycle Factory, 56 Goodbody's row. B

WANTED.

GENT'S Cycle Wanted; will pay repairs no objection; state price.—H 1990, this office.
WANTED, secondhand Bicycle for boy of 9.—Q, Irish Times Office. D
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CHAUFFEURS CONTINUED.

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR, fully qualified, WANTS a situation with Doctor, or to drive commercial van; do all necessary running repairs and mind himself generally; good references; recommended by Mrs. Dove, Glenear, Blackrock.—Edward Kinsella, Newtownmountkennedy, Wicklow.
CHAUFFEUR Mechanic, at present employed, wishes change; 5 years' experience; abstainer; age 28; excellent recommendations.—Z 1938, Chauffeur," this office.
DEMOBILISED Man, 5 years' experience driving Fiats, Daimlers, Napiers, seeks position as Taxi Driver; lorry or commercial car; good knowledge of engines; 27; excellent references.—H 1949, this office.
53 Irish Times Office, Baggot st. Bridge.
LAD (17) wishes Berth in Garage or on Irish Estate; understands an engineer in motor works; willing to go to any part of Ireland or England.—Apply Mrs. Cole, Ballyhaise House, Co. Cavan.
H. Oxley, Shandon, Monkstown, Queen's County, Ireland. D

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WANTED for the country, good young Housemaid; wages £21 and laundry; three other maids kept.—Apply by letter only, Mrs. Johnston, 6 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin.
WANTED, House Parlourmaid, Protestant, near Malahide; laundry three; state wages, send copies of testimonials; duties 11/30.—Reach's Advertising Office, Sackville st., Dublin.
WANTED immediately for England, fuller Housemaid and housemaid, in 3 months; good wages. Apply Madam, Irish Times Registry.
YOUNG Housemaid Wanted December 1st for Comfortable Private Residence, Portobello Barracks; family, including two children; five servants kept; good wages and comfortable country residence. Apply 2 Leinster road, Rathmines.
WANTED, Housemaid; this office.

NURSES WANTED.

A GENT FOR NURSES, MAIDS AND ATTENDANTS.—Miss Bellingham Fold, 6 Grafton st., Dublin.
CHILDREN'S Maid, experienced, required immediately; £30 with complete charge; ring, 1940, Ballsbridge, R.C., required end of November; little girl 5 years, boy 3; excellent references; apply, by letter with copy testimonials, stating age, to Mrs. O'Brien, 2 Herbert st., Dublin.
WANTED immediately for Foxrock (4 miles), Nurse Housemaid; Apply by letter, Herbert Park, Ballsbridge, after 8 o'clock.
WANTED, Nurse or Nursery Governess, Protestant, for country, take entire charge for two years, Inverness, Kings Inglish Office, Tuesday, 12 o'clock.
WANTED, children's Maid (boy of 8), R.C.; and nurse to daughters and state wages.—Mrs. Mose Hutchinson-Lefroy, Limas.
WANTED, young Lady to assist mother in care of two children; fine house; good wages; Protestant preferred; reply stating about age.—H 1915, this office.

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT PROPRIETORS
ARE INVITED TO APPLY TO
MATRON, IRISH TIMES REGISTRY,
who has a Number of FIRST CLASS HOTEL ASSISTANTS on register, at her books
NO FEES CHARGED. X

A1 General Help or House and Parlourmaid, temporary or permanent; experienced; well recommended; in or near Galway.—Z 1920, Help," this office.
GIRL Wants place, Housework; American references. Apply H 1912, this office.
RESPECTABLE, with requisite position as Hallmaid, Housekeeper, or nurse to invalid or gentleman; highly recommended. Reply H 1912, this office.
WANTED by Respectable Girl, Housework in small family; 3 in house; or Sat. Suits sole; Right recommended.—H 1934, this office.
WORKING housekeeper, good plain cook; great or professional gentleman preferred.—H 902, this office.
WORKING Housekeeper to single gentlemen; plain cooking; 2 in family; wages £20.—H 1917, this office.
YOUNG Girl wishes Office Cleaning; well recommended.—H 1944, this office.

COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

A FIRST class Cook and House Parlourmaid (R.C.) wishes situation; good references; Dublin preferred. Seen Monday, Tuesday, Irish Times Office.
A NUMBER good Cooks, excellent and plain; Protestant, Roman Catholic.—Kennedy's, 58 Sackville place.
A FIRST class Cook disengaged; highly recommended; Ballsbridge, Lower Mount st.
COOK Housekeeper, where maid is kept; dairy. Interview Monday, Tuesday, Irish Times.
COOK General, Protestant, disengaged; good references; well recommended.—H 1501, this office.
COOK (Protestant), disengaged; laundress, roung.—Mrs. Stanley's Cottages, Monkstown, Dublin.
COOK General, good plain cook; must recommended.—H 1929, this office.
EXCELLENT Cook, Housekeeper requires situation where kitchenmaid is kept and where husband could get employment about grounds or place; Protestants; would take charge; recommended.—Z 1790, Cook," this office.
EXPERIENCED Cook, hotel or institution; excellent references; disengaged.—H 1949, this office.
GOOD Protestant Cook, where kitchenmaid kept; city or suburbs; highly recommended.—H 963, this office.
SETTLED Person desires situation as Cook General; highly recommended.—H 908, this office.
WANTED, situation as Cook; first class references; Protestant; permanent; city or country district.—Z 1961, Cook," this office.

GENERALS DISENGAGED.

GENERAL Cook, Protestant, references Apply 9 Gerard, Printing House, Trim.
GOOD Cook General, good plain cook; early riser; small family recommended; H 957, this office.
GOOD Cook General, good plain cook; small family; well recommended.—H 967, this office.
LADY'S Maid, experienced, steady country or General; no washing; wages £12—H 1390, this office.
YOUNG General; plain cooking; no washing; small family; well recommended.—H 877, this office.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

EXPERIENCED Girl wishes situation as Parlourmaid or Waitress; disengaged. Apply, giving wages expected, Housekeeper, Johnstown Castle, Wexford.
LAUNDRESSES for Cottage Laundry, Mother and Daughter, strong girl to assist; Apply Mrs. Lee, Lodge, Dowager Lady Walsh, Ballykilcavan, Stradbally, Queen's County.
WANTED, Mother and Daughter, experienced, for cottage laundry, summer cottage, sprint, Dalkey mornings, sitting wages required, with free furnished house, rent, rates and washing materials.—Z 1811, Laundry," this office.
WANTED, clean, reliable Kitchen Girl, tube charge of small dairy, making pound.—Z 1965, Dairy," this office.

DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

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For this week we are putting forward some further Special Values —see windows and counters each day for Special Clearing Lots.

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We have been fortunate in securing several lots of Blankets, most reliable; also a few Real Witney Blankets. About 100 Pairs to be cleared at 25 per cent. below manufacturers' prices. Sale prices, per pair, 42/6, 45/6, 47/6, 49/6, 52/6, 55/- to 120/-.

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160 Down Quilts, beautiful colourings and designs, and every quilt thoroughly filled.
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Huck Towels, Damask borders, 19 x 39. Worth 1/11. Sale price, 1/6½. White and Coloured Turkish Towels, exceptional value. Reduced to 1/6½, 1/9½, 1/11½, 2/3, 2/6, 2/9, 2/11.

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Bargains in Sheets.
Comfortable Soft Cotton Twill Cosy Sheets at special prices. 72 x 90, 12/11 to 17/6. Plain Cotton Sheets—A few pairs, 70 x 90, clearing at, per pair, 14/6.
Linen Finish Cotton Sheets, "Finlay's" make, 72 x 90. Worth 23/6. Sale, 21/-.
Beautiful Fine Linen Finish Cotton Sheets, Irish make, 80 x 108. Worth 37/6. Sale, 29/6.

PILLOW CASES.

Three Special Bargains.
85 Dozen Hemstitched Pillow Cases, "Irish Make," strong and serviceable. Worth 2/11. Sale price, 2/3.
Fancy Hemstitched Pillow Cases, fine linen finish Cotton, wear equal to linen. Worth 3/11. Sale price, 2/6.

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Table Cloths, Irish Damask, Bleached pure white. Several manufacturers' lots, slightly imperfect or soiled, reduced to Half-Price.

FOR THE KITCHEN.

Roller Towels, Two Bargains that will surprise many and please all:
Sponge Crash, rollering, red borders, 16 x 60. Worth 4/11. Sale price, 3/4.
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Irish-Embroidered Bedspreads, slightly imperfect, a limited number only at the following prices:—
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DOMESTICS (CONTINUED).

HOUSE Parlourmaid desires situation; city preferred; long papers; highly recommended.—H 960, this office.
PARLOURMAID desires situation; Drombeda or Dundalk preferred; highly recommended.—H 967, this office.
PARLOURMAID, disengaged, desires situation; superior; stands for duties; highly recommended.—H 967, this office.
PARLOURMAID Wanted, with experience; small family; wages £21 with laundry. Apply Carlyle's, Ltd., Kevin st.
WOOLLEN Mills, Dublin, formerly Gibson, Mr. Justice Kenny, and Mr. Justice Pim, arguments were heard in an appeal brought by Nora Brady, a widow, of Derrinasky, Co. Roscommon, against John Keavency, Greaghnafarna, Co. Roscommon, Francis Kenelly, same address, and Patrick Early, Lisloa, to recover damages for alleged assault and battery. Defendants denied the assault, and pleaded want of visible means on the part of the plaintiff. Mr. Bewley (instructed by Mr. P. C. F. MacDermot) made the application.
CITY LANDLORD AND TENANT.—At Nisi Prius, before the Lord Chief Justice and a city jury, the counter-claim in the case of Williamson and others v. Ogilvy, was heard. The plaintiffs were the Rev. Chas. A. Williamson, of Chippenham, Gloucestershire; Wm. Williamson, Jane Purefoy, and Marie L. Powell, and the action in the first instance was brought by them against William Ogilvy, dentist, to recover a year's rent, £75, due in respect of the house, 18 Lower Fitzwilliam street, Dublin. The defendant admitted the claim of the plaintiffs, and paid the £75 into court, and made a counter-claim of £600 for breach of covenant in the lease of the premises in question. It appeared that by a covenant in the lease, which was made in 1905, the lessors undertook that they should put the exterior and roofs of the premises in good order, repair, and condition, and so to keep the same during the continuance of the demise, and should then and every third year paint the wood-work on the outside of the premises. Mr. Ogilvy alleged that he had repeatedly called the plaintiff's attention to the neglected state of the premises. Some of the defects were remedied, but it was not done in a perfect manner. He went to consult Messrs. Chatterton before the house in repair in order that he might occupy it. Nevertheless, he was obliged to abandon portion of the house as being untenantable. The landlord denied that the tenant suffered the damage complained of, and also denied that such damage (if any) was due to any breach of the covenant. Mr. Best, K.C., Mr. E. S. Murphy, K.C., and Mr. D. McAuley Mahon (instructed by Messrs. Molloy, Fayle, and Co.), appeared for the defendant (Mr. Ogilvie). Mr. Serjeant Hanna, K.C., addressed the jury, and Mr. Tobias (instructed by Messrs. Franks and Onion) appeared for the landlords. The case is at hearing.
CO. CARLOW LADY'S WILL.—In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Powell, in the administration matter of Harstonge-Weld, deceased, against Myshall House, Co. Carlow, for the decision of an application was made on behalf of the defendants for an order to set aside a judgment in default of defence which had been entered by the plaintiff last October. The action was brought by the plaintiff, who is a Post Office telegraphist, to recover from Christopher Lyons, who is a carpenter, and his wife, a dwellinghouse and sub-post office at Loughlinstown, Co. Dublin, forming part of the plaintiff's cottage. The defendants alleged that the judgment had been obtained last month by surprise, they being under the impression that negotiations were pending, and that no further steps would be taken without communicating with their solicitors. It transpired in the course of a voluminous correspondence that Mr. Woods, solicitor, acting for the defendants, had suggested at one stage of the proceedings that the good offices of the Rev. R. J. Connell, C.C., Cabinteely, should be secured to bring about a settlement between the parties, and that Mr. Bradley, solicitor for the plaintiff, had assented. The Court now directed that the action be tried by a judge without a jury on the terms of the defendants paying the costs of the motion, measured at £5 5/-, the judgment to be retained in

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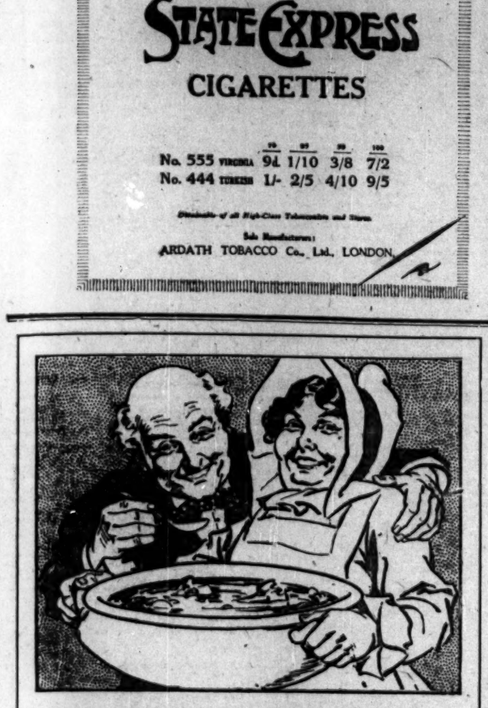

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH."

"Nothing But the Truth" is an amusing farce. It is, however, rather lacking in vitality, and is, in parts, rather thin. The theme, after three acts, becomes somewhat threadbare. Most of it could effectively be condensed so that the snap and sparkle which are scattered throughout the piece might easily be intensified. American humour is usually concise; here it is somewhat diffuse. The author, Mr. James Montgomery, has set himself to build up a three-act farce; he does it in three storeys, each of which could be regarded as a complete building. This applies especially to the first act, in which, after a good deal of unnecessary talk, it is learned that the plot hinges on a wager made amongst members of a stockbroking firm, that one of the partners will not tell the truth for twenty-four hours. The bet has hardly been made when Robert Bennet candidly tells the firm's clients that the boosted "Mexican Quicksilvers" are worthless—an admission which provides an admirable curtain. The story is then continued to the general confusion in the same strain, Bennet being placed in extremely awkward situations, but persisting in the hypocritical role of George Washington, and winning through eventually. There are many amusing episodes, which, with clever dialogue, evoke laughter, and, generally, the farce must be regarded as distinctly funny. It does not comes away with the feeling that had the author re-written the piece it might be greatly improved. As to the acting, the only fault that could be found was an occasional tendency to speak too quickly. This was most marked in the case of Mr. A. G. Poulton, an efficient artist, whose voice at the beginning was pronounced and indistinct especially when talking through the telephone. Otherwise, his conception of Ralston was agreeably bluff and breezy. As Bennet, Mr. Frank Freeman gave to the part the essential touch of sincerity, and was convincing throughout. Mr. Frank Forbes, as Donelly, and Mr. R. C. Fairfax, as Van Duser, acquitted themselves creditably. Miss Clare Lindsay, as Miss Ralston, displayed merit, and Miss Enid Erle, as Gwendolyn Ralston, proved a capable artist. The other parts were effectively filled. An agreeable feature of the performance was the selections played by the orchestra, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Nabarro.

THEATRE ROYAL.

There was considerable disappointment last evening among the audiences at both the houses at the Theatre Royal when it was announced on the screen that Miss Violet Vanbrugh was unable to appear owing to illness. It was intimated, however, that she would be able to appear this evening. A turn given by three young girls who played concertinas very agreeably was put on to fill the vacant number on the programme. A first-class piece of comedy was produced by Walter Brandt and Anne Ashley. In the character of Bill Hyde he represented a man who had been absent from his home and wife for three years. He returns unexpectedly, but just in time to prevent his wife, who thought he was dead, from marrying again. She had no welcome for him, and suggested to him many ways of extinguishing himself, which he treated with remarkable good humour. Miss Ashley assumed the role of the termagant wife with convincing force. But her manner quickly changed when she discovered that her "darling Bill" had brought home a bagful of gold. She became as sweet as a dove, but her joy was short-lived, for a policeman came to arrest Bill for having robbed the Bank of England. Mr. Barton is a good comedian and dancer, and he was warmly applauded. Mike Connor is an entertainer that one is always glad to see and hear. His imitation of the church chimes on the piano was very artistic, and his singing of his own song, "My Little White Cabin in Clare," was well received. His dancing was very good. Bert Greven, Pollard's Folly Bills, Frank Ivin vaudeville; Miss Connie Brownlow, and Jack Merritt, the bounding marvel, appeared in their several roles.

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, there were good houses at both performances at the Queen's Theatre last night, when J. W. Whitehead's adaptation of Lever's popular novel, "Tom Burke of Ours," was produced under the direction of Mr. J. B. Carrickford, with Miss May Craig as the star attraction in a strong caste. In the title part Mr. Frank Fox acquitted himself well, while other prominent parts were successfully filled by Mrs. S. Poole, Ted Warner, Val Gordon, Ed. Molloy, Chris. Healy, R. Cleary, Chas. Farrell, Miss Lily Batty, Miss Rie Gordon, and Miss May Doyle. The performance is excellently staged in seven scenes, and the costumes are picturesquely in keeping with the period.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

The principal feature in a diversified programme at the Empire Theatre this week is the presentation of Fred Karno's latest version of "Mumming Birds," which affords much amusement to large audiences at both houses last evening. It is an exceedingly funny piece, in which Jimmy Russell, as the "Society Boy," and Cyril Cooke, as the "Inebriated Swell," figure prominently, their antics being mirth-provoking. The piece is supported by an able company. The piece was admirably staged. The other turns were also much enjoyed. Melvin and Meta belong loudly applauded for a clever exhibition of dancing, their Apache item being especially good. Bracken and O'Hara, with little Miss Gang and dancing, had the keen appreciation of the audience, the third-named proving himself a precocious youngster who "stepped" remarkably well. The Royal Scarlets are an acceptable troupe, who supplied a delightful musical melange, and Harry Brayton provided a pleasing ingenue. The Dame street house should be well patronised this week.

TIVOLI THEATRE.

A programme of considerable all-round merit has been provided this week for the patrons of the Tivoli Theatre, and the two houses last evening manifested their appreciation in an unmistakable way. Mr. Joe O'Gara is an eccentric comedian, vocalists and comedians, and their show was excellent in every way. In connection with the latter who, it might be said, could hold their own with anyone on the music hall stage, Lottie and Dennis, too, had a good reception, her character songs were well rendered. Dolly and Bert Linde, in song, music, and burlesque, gave a interesting show. Miller Sutcliffe, in Highland sports and pastimes, reproduced in part some of the incidents connected with Prince Charlie's visit to the Highlands. Bonnie Scotland. The Misses Ford, two gentlemen and a lady, gave a lively exhibition of Irish dancing, which went very well. Fred Leland is a pianist of merit, and delighted the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm, and two young ladies, Misses Coveney and Llewellin, sang and danced very neatly. Melvin and Mayo were very successful in their turn as comedians and dancers.

PICTURE HOUSES.

CARLTON CINEMA.—That popular young film actress, Mary Pickford, in the lively farce "Less than Dust," a unique picture of Anglo-Indian life, which was shown yesterday at the Carlton Cinema. The second of the series, "The Stars' Redemption," in which the making of a Keystone comedy is shown, is extremely interesting, and gave a great insight to "He behind the screen." Amongst the "stars" shown as they are in private life were—Douglas Fairbanks, Charles Ray, Geraldine Farrar, Mary Hart, and Helen Holmes. Violin solos by Mr. E. Goldsmith are highly appreciated.

GRAFTON PICTURE HOUSE.—During the first half of the week the principal picture at the Grafton Picture House is a film version of Ouida's well-known famous song, "My Old Dutch," in which Chevalier and Florence Turner appear. Yesterday there, in addition to the singing, was excellently supplemented upon. Two comedies, "Taking Chances" and "Mr. Jack," with Mrs. Gaumont in the latter, and in "Current Events" the latest news was given on the screen. On Thursday "The Prodigal Liar" will be shown.

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.—Full houses at the Pillar Picture House yesterday witnessed a most interesting picture entitled "The Still Alarm." It is adapted from Joseph Arthur's play, and loses nothing in the dramatic presentation. Another film of "The Romance of Olive" was very interesting, while the other pictures on a first-rate programme included "Scenes of Index" and "Misfits and Matrimony," each excellent after its style.

RAJAH THEATRE.—Yesterday "In the Hands of the Law" was exhibited for the first time in Dublin in the Sackville Picture House, and it is safe to say that every one was delighted in favour of the film, which has many features to commend itself. The principal parts are allotted to Louis Bennett and Eugene Strong. The humorous element was well sustained in the programme, which also included "Scenes, Goals, Barrie."

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE.—A first-class picture, entitled "The First Law," in which the leading parts are played by Mrs. Vernon Castle, held the attention of large "houses" at the Bohemian Picture Theatre yesterday. The plot is one of considerable human interest, and is, if anything, enhanced by the pictorial representation. Comedy, topical, and interesting pictures complete a capital programme.

RATHMINES TOWN HALL.—In the Rathmines Town Hall Picture House, "The Claw," a thrilling Gaumont film, secured an undoubted success yesterday. The part of the heroine is played by Elaine Kimball Young, a talented actress, who has won popularity amongst Dublin cinema patrons. The other pictures shown were also of a high standard of merit.

PRINCESS CINEMA, RATHMINES.—An interesting drama, entitled "The White Man's Law," was presented yesterday in the Princess Cinema. The principal part is filled by Sessue Hayakawa, while photography, and plot bear testimony to the skill which the cinema producer has acquired. Pathé Gazette and other films of interest also formed part of the programme, on Thursday, the attraction will be "The Eternal City."

KINGSTOWN PAVILION.—A real Japanese film, with Japanese actors to tell a Japanese story, held the principal place last night in the Kingstown Pavilion entertainment. The story is called "A Heart in Pawn," and features Sessue Hayakawa in the presentation of human emotions that make the story thrilling and absorbing. A Fight for Millions," first part of a serial-story dealing entirely in Dublin, is shown, as well as two capital comedies, and interest and topical pictures. Madame Lucy Donnelly supplied a melange of classical and modern music, which was well rendered. Dorothy Phillips in "Triumph," will be the chief picture on Thursday.

KINGSTOWN PICTURE HOUSE.—At the Kingstown Picture House a Society drama, under the title of "The Grain of Dust," was the principal film last night. Lillian Walker plays the chief role, and makes a winsome heroine in an entertaining story. The Rex Beach Exposition, No. 7, was also shown, and two amusing comic stories, as well as the up-to-date Gaumont Gazette. It was a good programme.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN SKIN AND CANCER HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), HUME STREET, DUBLIN.

The monthly meeting of the Committee of Management of the City of Dublin Skin and Cancer Hospital (Incorporated) was held in the Boardroom on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 5 o'clock, Alderman D. J. O'Brien, Esq., J.P., Vice-Chairman; R. A. Q. Gun-Cunningham, Esq., M.B., in the absence of the Chairman; D. J. O'Brien, Esq., J.P. (Vice-Chairman); D. J. O'Brien, Esq., J.P.; D. J. M'Andrew, Esq., J.P.; Charles Ray, Esq., J.P.; Alderman Alex. M'Aleese, Esq., and Andrew Charles, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Apologies for non-attendance were received from Col. Ross and E. M. Lloyd, Esq., B.A.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed. The report of the Medical Staff for the month showed 800 attendances at the extern department, 296 for light treatment, and 63 intern patients during the month of October.

Col. Ross and Alfred Deane, Esq., were appointed Visiting Governors for the month. The annual meeting of the Governors and friends of the hospital was fixed to be held on the 11th December, 1919, at 5 o'clock.

The Committee appeal to the charitable public for donations to enable them to carry on the good work which they have undertaken.

The Matron begs to acknowledges with thanks gifts from the following:—Miss Hall, Miss Geldon, Miss Ina Charles, and Mrs. Hunter.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

KINGSTOWN COUNCIL AND WAGES.

INCREASES DEMANDED.

At Kingstown Urban Council yesterday, Mr. J. J. Kennedy, J.P., Chairman, presiding, a letter was read from Mr. Daniel Maguire, secretary of the Irish Municipal Employes' Union, stating that at a mass meeting held to consider the national demand of the Irish Labour Party and Trades Union Congress he was instructed to apply to the Council for (1) a wage of not less than 150 per cent. over pre-war wages; (2) a minimum weekly wage of not less than 50s. per week for adult male employés, who, after 150 per cent. increase, would still have less than that amount per week; (3) of any merit or service increases they may be in receipt of. He was also directed to apply for one week's annual leave, with pay, for all the members of the Union.

Applications for increases of salary were also received from Mr. Owen Darcy, S.S.O., and Mr. Michael Harte, weights and measures inspector.

It was unanimously decided to refer the matter to the Finance Committee.

PROVINCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

GOREY'S LIGHTING DIFFICULTIES.—Owing to coal shortage, the gas lamps in Gorey will not be lighted this winter.

BELFAST COAL RELIEF FUND.—Belfast Coal Relief Fund, for the deserving poor, was inaugurated yesterday by a public meeting, at which the sum of £2,000 was promised.

NO COAL IN NENAGH.—Yesterday morning a special meeting of the Nenagh Urban Council was held to consider the question of coal supplies. Mr. Chairman (Mr. Guilfoyle) said that there was a regular famine for coal in the town. The bakeries of the town were closed, and there was the danger that they would be without bread. It was decided to communicate with the Coal Controller.

IRISH CATTLE TRADERS AND MILITARY SUPPLIES.—The Wicklow County Council unanimously adopted the resolution from the Irish Cattle Traders' and Stockowners' Association, condemning the action of the military authorities in restricting the supply of home-killed meat to the troops in Ireland to one day a week from 1st January next, the rations of the other six days to be drawn from the frozen meat supplies.

BELFAST-HEYSHAM SERVICE RESTORED.—The Belfast-Heysham service, suspended in November, 1916, was resumed yesterday morning, when one of the Midland Railway Company's fleet of steamers, the Duke of Rothesay, arrived at Belfast and occupied the Heysham berth at Donegall quay. As at present arranged, a vessel will leave for Heysham on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, with cargo only. It is expected, however, that before long the full normal service will be resumed.

CO. GALWAY SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Completely blinded by shots fired at him from 20 yards distant by assailants concealed behind a hedge, and with blood streaming from his face, Henry Boyle, in the employment of Mr. P. J. Flatley, merchant, Kinvara, walked a quarter of a mile along the road on Sunday evening before he obtained succour. He was lodged in Kinvara Police Barracks, and, while considerable claims for compensation for malicious injury have been lodged, and pellets of shot were extracted from his head and chest, his escape being miraculous. He was taken to the Gort Hospital, where Dr. O'Malley attended to his wounds. Hopes are entertained that the other may be saved.

PRESENTATION TO R.I.C. SERGEANT.—At Belmont, King's County, on the occasion of the transference from Clonbat to Kilcormac, was the recipient of a very handsome illuminated address, accompanied with a substantial purse of Treasury notes. The presentation was subscribed to by a large number of residents in the Clonbat district, as an appreciation of his unfailing courtesy and devotion to duty, and was made in the billiard room at Belmont at a meeting of the subscribers. Mr. Ernest Perry, J.P., ex-High Sheriff of King's County was elected to the chair. He complimented Sergeant Kelly on his removal to a more important sphere of work, and hoped that it would be in the precursor of further promotion. In an admirable speech Sergeant Kelly acknowledged the presentation.

IRISH FOREIGN TRADE.

MEETING OF CORK INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Cork Industrial Development Association was held at the offices of the Association, 27 Grand Parade, Cork, in connection with the question of direct shipping between Ireland and the United States and Ireland and the Continent, very satisfactory reports were received from Mr. J. L. Fawsitt, Secretary of the Association, regarding his work in this direction in New York. In this city Mr. Fawsitt is still stated that he had a very helpful conference at Washington with the United States Shipping Board, which controls all American shipping at the moment, regarding shipping to Ireland and the Continent. He states the outlook for 1920 to be decidedly promising. Mr. Fawsitt also reported that he had a four-hour conference with the principals of the Moore-McCormack shipping line, and that these gentlemen had promised to do what they could to make the calls of their vessels at this port permanent.

In reply to inquiries made direct by the Association and by Mr. Fawsitt on the prices of American coal it was stated that replies had been received from a number of American coal exporters. The replies showed that the freightage on coal from America and the dislocation caused by the miners' strike in that country were the principal cause of the enormous impracticable at the present time. The Finance Committee decided to call the special attention of Irish manufacturers and producers to the Lyons Fair and to the unique advantages it offered as a means of advertising, disposing, and selling goods of Irish manufacture. The Fair is not a mere exhibition. It is a market where goods are offered and sold in large samples. The Fair is held twice a year—namely, the Spring Fair, from the 1st to the 15th March, and the Autumn Fair, 1st to 15th October.

The Council considered that Irish manufacturers and producers would be well advised to avail themselves of the opportunities which the Lyons Fair offers for placing Irish goods and products on the French market.

A large amount of correspondence was dealt with.

LLOYD'S MAIL NEWS.

AVONMOUTH, Sunday.—The Armach, for New York, left.

BARRY, Sunday.—The Saltaka Mara, for Baltimore, left.

BARBADOS, Thursday.—The Quilpie, from London for Trinidad, sailed.

CARDIFF, Saturday.—The Magician, for Fiume, left.

CHARLESTON, Monday.—The Wyvil and Milk, for Liverpool, left.

GRAVESEND, Sunday.—The Athenic, from Wellington, arrived.

HULL, Sunday.—The Marengo, for New York, left.

HONG KONG, Nov. 10.—The Chardgasaline, from London for Shanghai, arrived.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The Tristrano, for Sydney, left.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday.—The Ascona, from Calabar, arrived. Saturday.—The Heath, for Africa, left.

LAS PALMAS, Saturday.—The Dunsignalling, from London for Bahia, sailed; the Orbita, from Buenos Ayres for London, sailed.

NEW YORK, Sunday.—The Baltic, for Liverpool, left.

PENARTH, Monday.—The City of Florence, from Hong Kong for London, arrived.

PORT SAID, Wednesday.—The Rosapiola, from London, arrived.

PORT SAID, Wednesday.—The Lusaliere, for Liverpool, left.

SHANGHAI, Tuesday.—The Yokohama Maru, for London, left.

TENERIFFE, Saturday.—The Gaveen, for London, left.

TENERIFFE, Saturday.—The City of Lincoln sailed.

SPORTING NEWS.

CURRAGH MEETING—THIS DAY.

Thanks to the rapid thaw which set in on Sunday, all fears regarding the holding of the November Meeting were dissipated, and instead of being very hard, the ground is more likely to be on the soft side. Not many people, however, will grumble at this state of affairs, and, no doubt, good-sized fields will be seen, and the sport should prove very interesting on all three days. Selections for this afternoon are appended:—

Killashee Plate—Navan Boy.
Scurry Plate—Shrewsbury.
November Plate—Royal Ashe.
Service Plate—L'Africain.
Brownstown Plate—Sir Bryan or Auburn Hair
Moderate Plate—Just for Luck.

1.0—KILASHEE PLATE of 200 sovs. A handicap hurdle race. 1¼ m.

	Age st.lb.
LYRIC (Mr. D. Wallace) .....Rankin	4 12 0
GEMSBOK (Mr. H. M. Hartigan)..Arnott	5 11 9
VIXOS. (Mr. Owen Tootle).....Morgan	4 11 5
EMPIRE MAKER (Mr. W. A. Wallis)	
.....Morgan	4 11 5
NAVAN BOY (Mr. John O'Neill)...Dawson	4 11 4
BAKI BAHK (Capt. Shirley) .....Rogers	4 11 0
WALTZAWAY (Mr. A. J. Mahon)...Dawson	4 10 12
MOUNTAIN PASS (Mr. M. Davis) Rogers	6 10 11
SIGNUM (Mr. J. M'Donnell) .....Private	5 10 11
WAVELINDA (Mr. W. Parrish).....Rogers	6 10 10
PARIPAN (Col. Croft) .....Usher	5 10 10
LEDDISTON (Mrs. Croft) .....Usher	5 10 9
LOUVIMA (Mr. W. A. Wallis).....Rogers	4 10 9
SANDY McNAB (Mr. M. Farrington)	
.....Owner	5 11 0
STAR OF SLANE F., by Ulster King	
.....French	5 11 0
KISSING LASS (Lady McCalmont)	
.....MacCabe	3 11 0
CORIANO (Mr. De Creane) .....Anthony	5 11 0

1.30—SCURRY PLATE of 100 sovs. A handicap. 6 f. 65 yds.

	Age st.lb.
BROWN LABEL (Mr. W. Sanday)	
.....McKenna	a 8 13
REFUGEE (Mr. W. Parrish).....Rogers	5 8 5
VOLAGE PET (Mr. G. Persac).....Doyle	4 8 4
ROCKBELLEW (Mr. R. J. Arnott)	
.....MacCabe	a 8 4
MIST (Mr. F. Spencer) .....Grundy	5 8 4
GRANARD (Mr. J. Downes).....Owner	5 8 9
BRANCE (Mr. W. H. Stepe) .....Rogers	4 7 11
COCKATOO (Mr. W. F. de Pledge)	
.....Fetherston	3 7 7
BRICKEEN BRIDGE (Genl. Sir Hart Sinch) .....Parkinson	3 7 4
MARRIAGH GIFT (Mr. W. Parrish)	
.....Rogers	3 7 4
KILLEEN (Major Dixon) .....Dawson	3 7 3
FRAUEN (Mr. H. Lacy) .....Anthony	3 7 0
SHREWSBURY (Mr. J. Mallick)...Hunter	4 6 9
TULLY (Mr. M. Farrington) .....Trench	4 6 7

2.10—NOVEMBER PLATE of 500 sovs. A handicap. For two years old. 6 f. 65 yds.

Acceptances.	st.lb.
(Weights raised 3lb. in accordance with Rule 52.)	
ROYAL ASHE (Mr. D. Wallace) ....Rankin	9 0
CAHIR LASS (Col. Charteris) .....Hunter	8 6
MONEY GLASS (Hon. Lady McCalmont)	
(in Colt. ex.) .....MacCabe	8 11
POMPANO (Mr. C. A. Denecliffe) .....Grundy	8 0
ORBYS PRIDE (Mr. W. T. de Pledge)	
.....Fetherston	8 0
THE WIDOW MALONE (Mr. R. H. Edwards)	
.....Peard	7 12
PERCEPTIVE (Mr. T. K. Laidlaw) ...Hunter	7 11
ORGANA (Mr. D. J. Power) .....Doyle	7 9
PRAIRIE WATER (Mr. W. Parrish) Rogers	7 9
MISS BRIAN BORU (Capt. B. Daly) Grundy	7 7
LOW LAD (Mr. De Creane).....Anthony	7 4
VICTORICUS (Mr. D. J. Cogan) .....Rice	7 3
WILLIAM W. (Mr. A. Lowry) .....Dawson	7 3

2.40—SERVICE PLATE of 100 sovs. A flat race. Weight for age, etc. 1¼ m.

	Age st.lb.
TYRANNESS G., by Symington (Mr. T. Byrne) .....Dawson	4 12 0
ARTFUL FIFI (Mr. Brabazon) .....Owner	5 12 0
VISITATION (Mr. de Bauke).....Doyle	4 12 0
GALWAY BOY (Major Dixon).....Rattle	5 12 0
ABUS (Mr. H. Dixon) .....Dixon	4 12 0
SMASHAWAY (Mr. J. P. Hogan).....Owner	6 12 0
MANISTER RUSTLE (Mr. J. P. Hogan)	
.....Owner	4 12 0
IRISH FALLOCH (Capt. Honner) Private	5 12 0
L'AFRICAIN (Mr. C. S. Mackesy)	
.....Morgan	5 12 0
GOLDEN ROSE (Mr. H. N. Magill)	
.....Walker	6 12 0
CAPTIVE MAY (Mr. B. W. Parr) Arnott	6 12 0
LADY WAVELET (Mr. W. Parrish)	
.....Rogers	5 12 0
BARON WAVELET (Mr. W. Parrish)	
.....Rogers	5 12 0
MOUNT LEINSTER (Capt. Shirley)	
.....Sikes	5 12 0
FRIARSTOWN (Mrs. Sikes) .....Sikes	5 12 0
RI RI (Mr. R. M. Slocock).....Grundy	6 12 0
BARSAMIDES (Mr. R. J. Walker) .....Walker	6 12 0
LOUVIMA (Mr. W. A. Wallis).....Rogers	4 12 0
SANDY McNAB (Mr. M. Farrington)	
.....Owner	5 11 0
STAR OF SLANE F., by Ulster King	
.....French	5 11 0
HOMELAND (Mr. M. S. Carroll)	
.....Parkinson	2 7 11
LORD NORTHSEA (Mr. A. Christie)	
.....Rankin	2 7 11
LOMBARD (Mr. W. F. Power) .....Parkinson	2 7 11
CORRIGNIS (Mr. R. Smith).....M'Kenna	2 7 11
DUCKETT'S GROVE (Mr. R. J. Arnott)	
.....Slocock	2 7 11
THE O'MALLEY (Mr. R. H. Edwards)	
.....Peard	2 7 4
CAVALRY TROT (Col. Low).....Walker	2 7 4
PLACE ROYALE (Capt. C. Moore) Jeffery	2 7 4

3.10—BROWNSTOWN PLATE of 100 sovs. Weight for age, etc. 6 f.

	Age st.lb.
PASTURES NEW (Mr. W. Sanday)	
.....M'Kenna	a 9 6
FALSE REPORT (Mr. A. Lowry) .....Rice	3 9 12
DERMOT M'CARTHY (Mr. C. L. Williams)	
.....Arnott	5 9 2
SIR BRYAN (Lady M'Calmont)...MacCabe	6 9 0
MY RONALD (Mr. Jas. M'Keone)	
.....M'Keona	4 7 8
SEMPER IDEM (Mr. Jos. Whelan)	
.....Dawson	5 7 5
FARTHEST WEST (Mr. J. J. Parkinson)	
.....Owner	3 7 2
STE. DENISE G., by Jacger (Mr. D. J. Power) .....Rice	3 7 2
RAINBOW DIVISION (Mr. C. C. Wilson) .....Arnott	3 7 2
SANDY McNAB (Mr. M. Farrington)	
.....French	3 7 2
RATHDRIAR (Mr. W. Harrison) .....Kirk	3 7 2
LITTLE THISTLE (Mr. C. J. Kerin)	
.....Dunne	3 7 2
BRANDON (Mr. T. Kirwan).....Sikes	3 7 2
SARSFIELD (Mr. J. J. Parkinson) Owner	3 7 2
SHAMROCK (Mr. J. J. Parkinson) Owner	3 7 2
HUONORA (Mr. J. H. H. Peard) .....Owner	3 7 2
CAPTAIN PADDY (Mr. R. Ridley)..Reidy	3 7 0
BELVEDERE (Mr. W. Slade)	
.....Parkinson	3 7 2
BROWN QUEEN (Mr. R. J. Treacy)	
.....Rogers	3 7 0
KOSMOS MAID (Mr. J. S. Graham)	
.....Parkinson	4 7 1
MISS SPINNAKER (Mr. W. Pigeon)	
.....Owner	4 7 1
FAIRY TALE (Mr. R. M. Slocock) Owner	4 7 1
ULULA (Mr. A. M'Cann).....L. Brabazon	2 7 0
PRINCESS WAVELET (Mr. W. Parrish)	
.....Rogers	2 6 9
KILCRUTTIN (Mr. J. M. Prior Kennedy)	
.....Walker	2 6 9
SWIMMER (Sir T. Dixon) .....Hunter	2 6 9
AUBURN HAIR (Mrs. Hawkins)..Rogers	2 6 9

3.40—MODERATE PLATE of 100 sovs. Weight for age, etc. 1¼ m.

	Age st.lb.
KILT (Gen. Sir Hari Singh)....Parkinson	4 10 2
LEVEN (Mr. C. C. Reilly) .....Walker	4 10 0
MARLIAN (Col. Croft) .....Usher	6 9 9
SCOTCH BEN (Mr. H. Napier Magill)	
.....Walker	4 9 9
DUNLUCE CASTLE (Major Hildebrand)	
.....Brabazon	3 9 5
BRANDON (Mr. T. Kirwan).....Sikes	3 9 4
AMIE EDGAR (Mrs. D. Moloney)	
.....Moloney	5 9 3
MERRY BATTLE (Mr. J. S. Graham)	
.....M'Kitteen	4 9 2
SUNNIVA (Mr. C. Swords).....Anthony	4 9 2
F. by ULSTER KING—Star of Slane (Mr. Harte) .....Brennan	3 8 11
JUST FOR LUCK (Mr. Thos. Dixon)	
.....Morgan	5 12 0
CROCK HILL (Mr. L. King) .....Cash	5 11 9
OAT ROCK (Mr. R. H. Edwards) ..Peard	5 11
B. B. (Mr. HOSKINS MARKEY) .....Rice	5 11
Francesca (Mr. J. F. Horan)..Owner	4 9 9
FAIRBROOK (Mr. M. Cunningham)	
.....Owner	6 8 9
TRIUMPHANT (Mr. E. Kennedy)..Ralfe	5 8 9
CLONARD (Mr. T. King).....Owner	5 8 9
KRONFIELD (Mr. B. Hall) .....Owner	5 8 9
PLUTARCH (Mr. J. C. M'Cormack)	
.....Doyle	5 7 11
SILVER SPEECH (Mr. J. J. Parkinson)	
.....Owner	2 7 11
MANUELITA (Mr. J. J. Parkinson)	
.....Owner	2 7 11
HOMELAND (Mr. M. S. Carroll)	
.....Parkinson	2 7 11
LORD NORTHSEA (Mr. A. Christie)	
.....Rankin	2 7 11
LOMBARD (Mr. W. F. Power) .....Parkinson	2 7 11
CORRIGNIS (Mr. R. Smith).....M'Kenna	2 7 11
DUCKETT'S GROVE (Mr. R. J. Arnott)	
.....Slocock	2 7 11
THE O'MALLEY (Mr. R. H. Edwards)	
.....Peard	2 7 4
CAVALRY TROT (Col. Low).....Walker	2 7 4
PLACE ROYALE (Capt. C. Moore) Jeffery	2 7 4

ARRIVALS.—The majority of the horses engaged are trained at the Curragh.

TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

Auxiliary trains will run from Kingsbridge each morning at 10.45, 11.50, and 11.45, returning immediately after the last race.

METROPOLITAN (BALDOYLE) RACES,

THURSDAY, 1st JANUARY.

The following Races CLOSE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), Nov. 19th, with Mr. C. Bradley, 14 Upper Merrion street, Dublin—

Free carriage of horses and attendants to and from Baldoyle over the principal Irish railways.

AGES TO BE GIVEN FOR 1920.

THE SEASIDE PLATE of 200 sovs. A handicap hurdle race. Two miles.

THE NOVICES' HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. A handicap hurdle race. For maidens. One mile and a half.

THE NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. A steeplechase. For maidens. Weights—Four years old, 10st.; five years, 11st. 5lb.; six years and aged, 11st. 10lb. Two miles and a quarter.

THE QUALIFYING PLATE of 100 sovs. A steeplechase. For horses that have never won a hurdle race or steeplechase either value 100 sovs. Two miles and a half.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE of 100 sovs. A handicap hurdle race. One mile and seven furlongs.

Clerk of the Course—Mr. R. M'K. Waters, 63 Dawson street, Dublin. —(Advt.).

WARWICK MEETING—YESTERDAY.

1.0—APPRENTICES' PLATE, £150. 1 m. 3f.

Lord Durham's b. c. GRIFFAST, by Rochester—Grip, 5. 8-0.....Hughes 1
Mr. Brown's MASTER PICTON, 5. 9-5.....Swaine 2
Mr. J. de Rothschild's SIR DESMOND, 5. 7-6 .....Bassett 3

Also ran:—Pye Green (Wagstaff), Rosaini (Ashley), Sunflower (J. Leach). (Winner trained by Peck.)

Betting—6 to 4 on GRIFFAST, 4 to 1 agst. Rosaini, 7 to 1 each Sir Desmond and Sunflower, 20 to 1 any other. Won in a canter by eight lengths; four lengths.

1.30—RUGBY PLATE, £150. 1 m.

Mr. W. Badco's ch. g. THE O'NEILL, by Nell Gow—Prodigy, 4. 9-5.....V. Smyth 1
Mr. H. Chappell's A DOUBLE ESCAPE, 5. 9-5 .....W. Saxby 2
Mrs. B. Gray's CONDOTTIERE, 6. 9-5.....Carter 3

Also ran:—Special (Donoghue), Le Seigneur (J. Leach), Brunswick (Shatwell), Charioteer (Lane), Roxy Picton (Piper). (Winner trained by F. Darling.)

Betting—5 to 4 on THE O'NEILL, 5 to 1 agst. Special, 6 to 1 Le Seigneur, 7 to 1 Charioteer, 10 to 1 any other. Won by five lengths; four lengths.

The winner was sold to Mr. T. A. Edge for 170 guineas.

2.0—DUNCHURCH NURSERY, £250. 1 m.

Mr. C. Newton's ch. g. FLINT JACK, by Rock Flint—Country Girl, 7-13.....Piper 1
Mrs. H. Nugent's THOUGHTLESS, 8-7.....Foley 2
Sir R. Hudson's TINT, 7-13.....V. Smyth 3

Also ran:—King's Folly (Calling), Hibernia (Donoghue), Lada (A. Balding). (Winner trained by Davies.)

Betting—11 to 10 agst. Thoughtless, 9 to 4 FLINT JACK, 5 to 1 Tint, 6 to 1 King's Folly, 7 to 1

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AT 7.45. EARLY DOORS AT 7.0.
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30.
GILBERT MILLER PRESENTS
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH.
"FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY."
THE ENTIRE PRODUCTION FROM THE SAVOY THEATRE, LONDON.
Next Week—CHARLES HAWTREY, GILBERT MILLER, FRANK CURZON, & GLADYS COOPER Present the Screamingly Funny Farcical Comedy—
THE NAUGHTY WIFE.
Entire Production from the Playhouse, London.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
8.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY 8.45
FRED KARNO'S
LATEST VERSION OF
MUMMING BIRDS.
THE ROYAL SCARLETS.
Bracken and O'Hare, Little Mike,
Melville and Mela, Prinkey,
And All Star Company.
Book your Seats. Tel. 834.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, and following Nights, at 8.15.
Matinee Saturday, 2.30.
"THE MAN WHO MISSED THE TIDE,"
By
W. F. CASEY.
"THE GLITTERING GATE,"
By
LORD DUNSANY.
Booking at Theatre. 'Phone—3268.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
6.30. ..... TWICE NIGHTLY. ..... 8.30.
The Great Irish Drama,
TOM BURKE OF "OURS."
Seats Booked at Theatre, 2/- ....Telephone 3016.

PILLAR PICTURE HOUSE.
"THE STILL ALARM."
THE GREATEST MELODRAMA OF ALL TIME, FROM
JOSEPH ARTHUR'S FAMOUS PLAY.

THE CARLTON.
MARY PICKFORD in
"LESS THAN THE DUST."
First Time to Dublin.
Also "THE STARS AS THEY ARE, No. 2."

ROHEMIAN THEATRE. MRS. VERNON CASTLES in "THE FIRST LAW."
Continuous, 4.30 to 10.30. Comedy, Topical, & Interest.

SACKVILLE PICTURE HOUSE. "IN THE HANDS OF THE LAW."
For 3 Days Only.
Starring Lois Meredith and Eugene Strong. First time to Dublin.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
THE WHITE MAN'S LAW (Scene Hayakawa). Pathe Gazette, etc., and Prof. Renaud's Famous Orchestra. Thursday—Pauline Frederick, in Hall Caine's Famous Work, "The Eternal City."

SUBSCRIPTION DANCE,
Under the Management of the Elysée Dances.
PHILADELPHIA COON BAND,
CAFE CAIRO,
TO-DAY (TUESDAY),
The 18th NOVEMBER, 1919,
10.30 p.m. to 3 a.m.
Tickets—Single, 7/6; Double, 14/-; 31 Pigott's, Grafton street, or 58 Dawson street (NOT AT DOOR).

GRESHAM HOTEL, DUBLIN.
CINDERELLA
(Under Hotel Management).
SEASON 1919-20.
TO-NIGHT,
FROM 8 to 11.30.
Dance Tickets, 5/- each, at Hotel.
Music under the personal direction of Mr. CLARKE-HARRY.

THE ST. ANN'S LECTURES,
MOLESWORTH HALL, MOLESWORTH STREET.
ILLUSTRATED LECTURE
By C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE,
"THE STORY OF CAPTAIN KETTLE."
Captain Kettle is one of the most popular characters in English Fiction, and the Author will tell the Story of the wonderful little man, whose thrilling adventures and exploits have enthralled millions.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 3 o'clock.
Admission, 2/6.
This Lecture is also to be given To-night at the Theatre Hall, Busby Park road, Rathgar, 8 o'clock. Admission, 2/6.

IN AID NAPCC AND TERENURE DISTRICT NURSE
CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW
IN COVERED COURT,
OAKLAND, RATHGAR,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, NOV. 21st and 22nd, 2.30 to 6.30.
(By kind permission Mrs. Wisdom Hely).
Band of the Comrades of the Great War will Play SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Tickets 1/-, from Mrs. Robert Bruce, Hopetown, Rathgar, and Lady RUSSELL, Otney, Terenure.
FRUIT AND CAKE STALLS.

BOOTH'S CHINA WAREHOUSE
SPECIALISES
IN
TEA SETS,
DINNER SETS,
TOILET SETS.
63 MID. ABBEY STREET.

TURF.
BY LOAD OR TON.
DELIVERED CITY AND SUBURBS.
FLOWER & McDONALD,

SAVE YOURSELF TROUBLE
later on by dealing with digestive derangements immediately they arise. However slight they may appear to be, the time to attend to them is now. Disorders of the digestive system have a tendency to develop into settled conditions of dyspepsia which may prove anything but easy to relieve and cure. Once allow dyspepsia to obtain a firm hold and life will be rendered a misery indeed. As a remedy for arresting the progress of digestive trouble, Beecham's Pills have been found to be of the greatest service. There are many thousands of people all over the world who keep themselves in robust health
BY TAKING
Beecham's Pills. They have proved for themselves the remarkable corrective, curative and restorative powers of this valuable medicine. They know from experience that Beecham's Pills strengthen the stomach, restore the appetite, render the liver active, relieve constipation and purify the blood. Prudent people take Beecham's Pills at the first sign of indisposition with the happy result that they rarely suffer from ailments of any sort and can rely upon being constantly fit and well. Everyone threatened with digestive disorders should seek the immediate assistance of
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Sold everywhere in boxes,
prices 1/1½ (56 pills) and 2/9 (168 pills).

THE BEST RECORD of current events is to be found in the WEEKLY IRISH TIMES. Five Pence Halfpence.

BRITISH FIBROCEMENT WORKS
"FIBRENT"
ASBESTOS CEMENT SHEETS.
FOR WALLS, PARTITIONS, DAMP PROOF. CEILINGS, LININGS, FIRE PROOF. SANITARY.
C. P. GLORNEY,
5 & 6 GEORGE'S QUAY, DUBLIN.
Phone 3714 & 3772. Telegrams—Glorney, Dublin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
HIPPODROME 6.45.....TWICE NIGHTLY 8.30.
MISS VIOLET VANBRUGH & CO.
In the New One Act Play, "Great Aunt Elizabeth."
BARTON AND ARTHLEY.
FRANK FAY, MIKE NONO, JACK MERRITT,
4 NIBS, BERT GROVES, CONNIE BROWNING,
ANGERA AND ESCOTT.
WINTER GARDENS
Vocalist This Week—MISS EUGENIE RYAN.
Light Luncheons. No Charge for Admission.

TIVOLI 6.45, 8.45. TIVOLI
Tel. 4125.
LOTTIE LENNOX,
THE POPULAR COMEDIENNE.
The Lyndos. Melville and Gordon. Borie.
Nizette. Miller Sutcliffes. Fred Brand.
QUAINT Q'S,
VOCALISTS AND COMEDIANS.

MEMORIAL MATCH
AT
DALYMOUNT PARK,
WEDNESDAY NEXT,
19th NOVEMBER, 1919.
KICK-OFF AT 3 O'CLOCK.
LEINSTER LEAGUE
v.
GARRISON LEAGUE.
TWO BANDS.
ADMISSION ..... 2/- and 1/-.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A LECTURE
ON
HEALTH AND HYGIENE
WILL BE GIVEN FOR LADIES,
BY
MISS M. S. GLASSFORD
(Under the Auspices of the Visiting Company),
AT
THE MOLESWORTH HALL,
MOLESWORTH STREET,
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY),
NOVEMBER 19, 1919, at 3 p.m.
Ladies and their Friends are cordially invited.
Admission Free. No Tickets Required.
Doors open 2.30.

CIVIL SERVICE PROTEST MEETING.
ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THAT 10 PER CENT.?
MASS MEETING OF ALL CIVIL SERVANTS
TO PROTEST AGAINST ABOVE AWARD
Will be held at
THE MANSION HOUSE
TO-NIGHT AT 7.45,
Under the auspices of the Irish Civil Service Alliance, Association of Irish Post Office Clerks, Postmen's Federation, etc.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21st,
At 8 p.m.,
A MEETING
Will (D.V.) be held in the
MORAVIAN CHURCH HOUSE,
LOWER KEVIN STREET.
BISHOP WARD
Will Speak on some
"INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS"
Questions and Discussion are Invited.

CHURCH OF IRELAND.
PARISH OF ST. STEPHEN.
"CENTRAL EMERGENCY FUND."
A meeting of the Parishioners and accustomed Members of the Congregation of St. Stephen's Church will be held in the Parochial Hall, Upper Mount street, on TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 19th, at 8 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of organising a Fund in aid of the "Central Emergency Fund."
J. A. Macready, Esq., has kindly promised to address the Meeting, and explain why the Fund is necessary, and why it should be liberally supported.
J. R. BECKETT, } Church
A. H. BATES, K.C. } wardens.

THE VEGETABLE PRODUCTS COMMITTEE, IRISH BRANCH,
of Molesworth street, Dublin.
The final General Meeting of the Vice-Presidents, Committee, and supporters of the Irish Branch of the Vegetable Products Committee will be held at the Offices of the Royal Horticultural and Arboricultural Society of Ireland, 5 Molesworth street, Dublin, on Friday, November 21st, at 3.30 p.m., precisely, to receive report and audited accounts of the Irish Branch, to allocate balance, and to close the Branch.
F. W. MOORE, Hon. Secretary.
D. L. RAMSAY Hon. Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE—TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
I, CHARLES WESTROPP ROBERTS-WESTROPP, at present residing at 14 St. Patrick's Hill, Cork, formerly known as the Rev. C. W. Roberts-Westropp, of the Diocese of Cloyne, and Rural Dean, hereby give notice that on the 5th October, Nineteen Hundred and One, I ceased to be a Clergyman or a Member of the Church of Ireland, although my name still appears in the list of Clergy in the Irish Church Clerical Directory and all other Clerical Directories.
Signed C. W. ROBERTS-WESTROPP.
18th November, 1919.

REGISTRATION OF CLUBS (IRELAND) ACT, 1904.
I have received applications for renewal of Certificates of Registration for the Kildare street Club, Dublin, and for the Royal St. George Yacht Club, Kingstown.
D. HENRY BAYLEY, J.P., Secretary.
November 18, 1919.

NEWSPAPER & PRINTING BUSINESS
FOR SALE AS GOING CONCERN.
A NEWSPAPER, PUBLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH A SPLENDID JOB PRINTING BUSINESS, IS FOR SALE.
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Reasons for selling and all particulars to intending purchasers from "Z 1935, Business," this office.

SERMONS.
MORAVIAN FOREIGN MISSIONS.
A SERMON
On Behalf of these Missions will (D.V.) be Preached IN THE MORAVIAN CHURCH, KEVIN STREET, LOWER, On SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23rd, 1919, At 11.30 o'clock a.m. by BISHOP WARD.
A Collection will be made at the Close of the Service.
These Missions of the Moravian Church are carried on in Africa, Australia, Thibet, Labrador, Alaska, Patfonia, Surinam, Demerara, Nicaragua, and the West Indies.
Donations from those who cannot attend the Service will be thankfully received by the Dublin Treasurer, Sir J. P. Griffith, Rathmines Castle, Rathmines; or by the Minister, the Rev. J. E. Hutton, M.A., 37 Brighton road, Rathgar.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.
Theatre Royal—Hippodrome, 6.45 and 8.30 p.m.
Gaiety—"Nothing But The Truth," 7.45 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"Tom Burke of Ours," 6.30, 8.30.
Empire Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—6.45 and 8.45 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"The Man who Missed the Tide" and "The Glittering Gate," 8.15 p.m.
Bohemian Picture Theatre—4.30 to 10.30 p.m.
Princess Cinema, Rathmines—Continuous.
Carlton Cinema—Continuous.
Pillar Picture House—Continuous.
Sackville Picture House—Continuous.
Lecture, Zion Church, Rathgar, 8 p.m.
Dublin University Experimental Association—"Chemistry During the War and After," 8 p.m.
Post Office Clerks—Mass Meeting, Mansion House, 7.45 p.m.
Chrysanthemum Show—The Moorings, Marrion Road.

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WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—A deep depression centred off the North-East of Iceland and a secondary depression off the West of Ireland are moving eastward. Unsettled weather, with much cloud and some rain and mist is probable generally.
Ireland.—Wind S.W. or W. to N.W., fresh or strong, reaching gale force in places. Cloudy or dull, some rain; moderate temperature.

The Irish Times.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1919.

The feature of the French elections, so far as the results are known, is the setback of the Socialists, due to general alarm at their Bolshevist policy. The Republicans have made substantial gains.

President Wilson has informed Senator Hitchcock that he regards the reservations of the Senate regarding the Peace Treaty as "killing the Treaty absolutely." The President indicated his intention to "pocket the Treaty" if, as passed, it contained any large reservations.

Replying to the debate on foreign policy in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Lloyd George emphasised the impossibility of armed intervention in Russia. He contended that we had discharged our debt to our Russian Allies, and that it was impossible to go on financing civil war in that country indefinitely. Mr. Balfour later in the evening pointed out that the delay in the Turkish settlement was due largely to the attitude of America. He denied that Britain cherished any aim opposed to France in Syria, and declared that the British influence must be maintained in Egypt, the Sudan, and the Suez Canal regions.

Mr. Bonar Law, in the House of Commons yesterday, announced that the Irish Education Bill would be introduced on Monday next, and Mr. Macpherson stated that it would deal with the question of teachers' salaries and with the education of the blind.

The Industrial Courts Bill was read a third time in the House of Commons yesterday.

The final report of the Commissioners on the Dardanelles operations was issued as a Parliamentary Blue Book last night.

A daring raid was made on Sunday night on one of His Majesty's naval motor launches stationed in Bantry. A number of men rushed on board, locked in a party of bluejackets, and took away eight rifles and three revolvers. No arrests have been made.

A sensational robbery occurred near Knocknagree, Co. Cork, yesterday, when two bank managers were held up by armed and masked men, and robbed of approximately from £15,000 to £20,000. A fair was being held in Knocknagree, where there is no bank, and the managers of the National and Munster and Leinster Banks in Millstreet were going there with money intended for business purposes. No arrests were made.

In London yesterday the Stock Markets were altogether under the sway of adverse monetary influences, and declines were general in all departments. Money was in keen demand up to 4½ per cent. The discount market was very unsettled in sympathy with the drop in New York exchange. Silver rose to 5s. 9d. per oz. In Dublin, under pressure to realise, Coats Preferred Ordinary fell to 44½, and Marconis and Dunlops were weak. Dundalk Steam was very strong.

Europe and America.

The political events of the present week in two Continents are fraught with the most fateful consequences for the Allied Powers and the world at large. France, Italy, and Belgium are in the throes of general elections, while America is about to decide whether she will shoulder or reject her share of the world's burden of responsibility. The three European elections are being fought virtually on the same issue. Democracy is assailed by Bolshevism. In France the issue is particularly clear. There is a multitude of parties; but they fall naturally into two opposing groups. On the one hand is what may be called the Clemenceau policy, which won the war, and, on the other, the Longuet policy, which tried to lose it. Already one-third of the total number of deputies has been returned. Bolshevism has been beaten everywhere, except in a few northern towns. The extremists have lost 19 seats, and won only three; and it seems safe to predict that their defeat will be general. They went too far. The Frenchman, like the Briton, is no Bolshevik, and M. Longuet and his friends, who sought to take advantage of the general unrest among the working classes, have been hoist with their own petard. Paris has refused to be remoulded on the Muscovite model, and has given a salutary lead to France. In Italy the extremists are even "redder" than in France. A revolutionary policy has been preached from the housetops; and it must be remembered that Italy's economic burden is far heavier than that of any of her sister nations. On the other hand, the anti-Bolshevist party is also much more extreme than its ally in France. Whereas Clemenceau represents the French ideal, d'Annunzio represents that of Italian Chauvinism. A Catholic party stands midway between the Bolsheviks and the "Fiumeans," but the ultimate triumph of the last mentioned party seems almost to be assured. Belgium is largely an unknown quantity. So far, Socialism has had some gains, but it seems to be more than likely that the Catholics will retain control.

While our European Allies are choosing between political reason and political rabies, Parliament yesterday devoted its time to a debate on foreign affairs. Naturally Russia loomed large in the discussion. Mr. Lloyd George went farther than he has ever gone before in his denunciation of the Bolsheviks. "The chariot of Bolshevism," he said, "is drawn by plunder and terrorism." He declared that negotiations with Lenin and Trotsky were impossible, but persevered in his support of our present "policy" of non-intervention. In other words, Russia has defied the ingenuity even of Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Balfour referred to Turkey, but, unfortunately, adequate discussion could not be given to the many vital problems which beset our Eastern path. Russia overshadows everything else just at present, and, until some kind of reasonable policy is formulated to deal with the Bolsheviks, we cannot hope to be able to approach the many questions which the Peace Conference has left unanswered. Chief among these, of course, is the Turkish question. We are still in a state of war with the Ottoman Empire. Its loosely cemented structure has fallen asunder, and, so far, no attempt has been made to restore it. In the meantime, while the Kurds are indulging in minor *jehads*, the Armenians are suffering the tortures of the damned, and the Young Turks are openly seeking a *liaison* with Bolshevism. Syria is the one fly in the Anglo-French amber, Arabia is unsettled and disturbed, and, above all, Egypt is in a state of serious unrest. All these evils are due to the postponement of a Turkish settlement. When Mr. Balfour said that no policy would be formed unless it were a common policy, he probably had the attitude of America in his thoughts. The time has come, however, when the old world must make up its mind to set its house in order.

The attitude of the United States is very disconcerting. The Senate has emasculated the Peace Treaty; Senator Lodge declares it to be "dead." Practically, the Senate's action amounts to a refusal to take any further part in European affairs. It will accept the League of Nations so long as no responsibilities are attached. It will give its blessing to peace in Europe, but will not move a finger to help our Continent out of its difficulties. In short, America has retired into her Monroe shell. The Senate's decision is deplorable; but the League of Nations, as Lord Robert Cecil said last night, cannot be abandoned by those upon whom it was thrust. It is a foundling which America has left on the doorstep of Europe. Russia, Syria, Turkey, the Middle and Near Easts; Shantung, Danzig, Fiume, and a dozen other thorns in the body politic can be removed only by the League of Nations. The alternative is another war or series of wars. France will soon be on her feet again. Her new Parliament will revive her weary soul, and, when the spectre of Bolshevism has been exorcised from her land, she will be able to give her wholehearted support to the reconstruction of the world. Finally, however, although we can be sure of the loyal co-operation of France, the brunt of the battle of peace, as of war, will fall on the British Empire. We have enormous responsibilities almost everywhere. Now that America has virtually refused to accept any mandate, we shall have more. Nevertheless, we must persevere. We lost Russia in the war; yet we won. If we lose America in peace, we need not despair. The real tragedy is the tragedy of President Wilson—the man who came to Europe with a tide of splendid ideals running high in his breast, and now, less than a year after his arrival, has watched the attempted destruction of his life's work from his sick bed. America has failed to rise to the heights of her destiny. In the hands of Europe lies the future of the world.

Gallipoli.

The final report of the Dardanelles Commission deals with the conduct of the operations. Few of our readers will need to be reminded of any detail of the story of Gallipoli between February and December, 1915. The Fleet began the attempt on the Straits on February 19th—and how confidently we awaited the news of its speedy success! It was not till the failure of Admiral de Robeck's attack in the Narrows on March 18th that Earl Kitchener sanctioned military operations on a large scale, and Sir Ian Hamilton was put in charge of them. This report reveals the fact that for some time the War Council hesitated in its choice between Sir Ian Hamilton and General Birdwood, who did such brilliant work at the evacuation in December, and afterwards in France. It is impossible to refrain from speculation whether a different decision would, or would not, have produced a different event. Nothing was done till the end of April, when the landing at Cape Helles gave us one of the finest deeds in British history, including the immortal incident of the "River Clyde." Siege fighting followed, during which our troops suffered heavy losses and endured terrible hardships. On June 4th a big effort to advance was a partial and costly success. On August 6th another landing in force was made at Suvla Bay, and some of the fiercest fighting was done by young Irish recruits, as it had been done at Cape Helles by the Irish veterans of the Dublins and Munsters. The ridge was taken, but lost again; the Turks brought up strong reinforcements; the main purpose of the attack had failed. The narrative ends with the evacuation in December by Sir Charles Munro, who had succeeded Sir Ian Hamilton as Commander-in-Chief. It is a story of failure, though of glorious failure, and the causes are set forth quietly, but grimly, in the report which we print to-day. The Gallipoli affair was mismanaged from start to finish—mismanaged in its inception, its preparation, its strategy, and its tactics. Sir John Maxwell and the French Command had given the War Council ample warning that a military attack would require a substantial army, regular reinforcements, and a careful plan. All were wanting. "No general plan of operations had been prepared by the War Office." Reinforcements were lacking when they were most urgently needed in May, because the Cabinet was occupied with a political crisis—the Cabinet of Mr. Asquith, that stern military censor of the soldier who saved the Channel ports. The operations themselves were poorly handled. Sir Ian Hamilton showed nothing of the genius that might have counteracted the deplorable lack of reinforcements and equipment. Opportunities were not seized, and there were fatal moments of indecision. In his final despatch Sir Ian Hamilton censured General Stopford, whose corps included the Tenth (Irish) Division, for failure to press home his attack on the 8th August. The report does not endorse this condemnation. General Stopford was hampered by "want of effective leading" and by the "inexperience of his troops." Yet those raw lads—hurried to a desperate adventure from their desks and fields in England and Ireland—kindled the enduring ray of pride and glory that defeats the shadows of this campaign of blunders. They knew how to fight and die. They have bequeathed to their country a memory which will remain fresh and potent when oblivion has submerged the sorry record of political and official ineptitude that is revealed to-day.

Civil Aviation.

Major-General Sir F. H. Sykes has written an exceedingly interesting report on the work of the Department of Civil Aviation during the last six months. It is a record of considerable achievement. British firms have been assisted to establish services between London and Paris, Brussels and Amsterdam; progress has been made with the reconnaissance of Imperial air routes; wireless signalling has been systematised. General Sykes believes that, so far as mail services are concerned, efforts should be concentrated on the Continental and Imperial routes. The United Kingdom, he thinks, is so efficiently served by the present systems of communication that aerial mail services are not likely to justify the expense that they would involve. They must follow, and not precede, the development of passenger and goods traffic. What part should the State play in fostering civil aviation? General Sykes discusses this question at some length, and suggests three courses which the State may adopt. It may follow France's example, and give direct subsidies; it may give assistance by indirect means; it may allow the industry to make an unaided fight for existence. The time has come when the Government must adopt a clear and permanent policy. Until that is done progress will not be so swift as the situation demands. The matter is of first importance not merely from the standpoint of trade and commerce but also from the standpoint of national defence. As General Sykes says, civil aviation will be the main reserve of strength for the Royal Air Force in times of stress.

Hospital Supplies.

We are glad to note that the Irish War Hospitals' Supply *Dépôt* is not to be allowed to die, although the emergency which brought it into existence has disappeared. The scheme which Sir John Ross outlined at yesterday's meeting is an excellent one, and we are sure that it will be welcomed by all the women who were associated with the *Dépôt* during the war. It is proposed that the *Dépôt* shall become a permanent institution and that its efforts shall be directed towards supplying the Dublin hospitals with bandages and other medical requisites. At present the preparation of dressings occupies a considerable portion of the nursing staffs' time, and the cost of materials represents a serious drain on the hospitals' depleted incomes. A start has already been made with this peace-time work. When hostilities ceased the management of the *Dépôt* had large quantities of material on hands, and it was decided to utilise the stock for the benefit of the sick poor. All the city hospitals will, in due course, receive consignments. An appeal was made yesterday for additional workers. It was quite natural that, once the *Dépôt* had served its original purpose and the excitement engendered by the war had passed, workers should relax their efforts. Now, however, when they are presented with a new and not less worthy outlet for their beneficent activities, we hope that they will respond to the call with all their former enthusiasm.

MISHAP TO IRISH GOODS TRAIN.

A rather serious mishap occurred yesterday morning between 3 and 4 o'clock at a point on the Midland Great Western Railway a little outside Moyvalley Station, on the Dublin side, some eighteen miles from Mullingar. It appears that a goods train proceeding from Broadstone to Athlone with several waggons, containing coal, sugar, tea, and some porter, divided at the point mentioned, the engine and front portion running through as far as Hill of Down Station, whilst the other portion, after losing momentum, stood still. These waggons were cannoned into by a second goods train, somewhat similarly laden, coming also from the city. The impact resulted in the line being torn up and over a dozen waggons smashed, some almost to matchwood. The contents of the train were strewn about, the porter being spilled all over the line. Mr. O'Loughlin, District Superintendent, Mullingar, and Mr. Elliott, Traffic Manager, arrived on the scene some hours later, and a gang of workmen was quickly set to work to clear the wreckage.

The management do not regard the collision as being of a serious nature. The up-line was soon cleared, and it was expected that the other line would be cleared last night.

A train load of cattle from the country, which was expected for shipment by an evening steamer from Dublin, did not, owing to the blocking of the Midland line by yesterday's railway accident near Hill of Down, reach the North Wall until after sailing time.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
MONDAY NIGHT.

No date has yet been fixed for the first meeting of the League of Nations, and accordingly no British representatives have been appointed. But Mr. Bonar Law to-day repudiated Mr. Billing's suggestion that it was time that the British Government should revise its attitude to the League.

The Irish Education Bill is to be introduced on Monday next, and the Chief Secretary informed Sir E. Carson that it would include provisions relating to teachers' salaries, and also, he hoped, to the education of the blind.

Mr. Macpherson made a handsome apology to Mr. MacVeagh for having been betrayed on Thursday into a suggestion that the hon. member condoned the *Sinn Fein* outrages. He was warmly cheered by the House, which always welcomes a prompt *amende* of this kind.

An earnest appeal for an extension of question time was made by Mr. Devlin, who pleaded that it was the only chance that private members possessed for airing their grievances. Mr. Bonar Law said that it was a question for the House, and, judging by the cheers that greeted a suggestion that members should be restricted to two questions apiece, he did not think that the House desired the extension. He added that on Thursdays the Prime Minister's questions would begin at No. 25 instead of No. 45.

On the third reading of the Industrial Courts Bill, Mr. A. Henderson repeated the arguments of the Labour Party against the measure, and said that it was still regarded with suspicion. It passed, however, without a division.

Then the House plunged once more into a discussion of the Russian situation. It was initiated by Sir D. Maclean, who rather startled the House by declaring that the Soviet Government, however much we disliked it, was, in its way, efficient. He also affirmed on rather sketchy evidence that there was a growing spirit in Russia generally against foreign intervention, and maintained that, having honourably discharged our obligations, we should now drop all operations against the Bolsheviks. The history of our attitude to the French Revolution should teach us the unwisdom of interfering in the internal affairs of another nation. Bolshevism was, in his opinion, the negation of democracy, but we ought to leave Russia to work out her own salvation.

Lord Robert Cecil said that it was impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the international situation in Europe. It would not be right to ignore the serious news from America. The action of the Senate amounted almost to a repudiation of the Peace Treaty. But, in his opinion, whatever happened, the League of Nations must go on with, or without, America, for that was the sole hope of permanent peace.

Turning to Russia Lord Robert stirred the House by his description of the Bolshevist Government as a "bloody tale of brutal despotism," particularly instancing the murder of the Imperial Family. We could not negotiate with such a Government. He agreed, however, that direct intervention was impossible. Indeed, he doubted whether Bolshevism could be destroyed by force, and thought that Denikin and Yudenitch had made a mistake in pressing on to the capitals instead of consolidating the territories they held. According to his information, one question which the Russian peasant asked was, "When are the English going?"—not because they particularly disliked them, but because they thought we were keeping the war going, and their one desire was for peace.

Later in the debate the Prime Minister added little of substance to what he said last Thursday. Mr. Lloyd George saw no way out of the Russian tangle. It was like marching in a fog. The only clear thing that emerged was that Bolshevism meant nothing but plunder and terror, and he was not surprised that Lord Robert Cecil had confined himself to generalities. He disposed once more of the Bullitt incident, and, passing on to questions of policy, declared that the present policy of the Government as declared in April last was that there should be no military intervention in Russia. There were, however, obligations of honour which had to be fulfilled. Apart from this, the country could not undertake the responsibility of financing civil war in Russia. There was no surer road to Bolshevism than financial bankruptcy. In Russia they had the spectacle of anti-Bolshevist forces fighting among themselves, instead of uniting against the common enemy, and in these circumstances it was impossible to lay down any basis of settlement without great doubt and trepidations. He could not take the responsibility of restoring order in a continent.

Mr. Balfour wound up the debate. The late Foreign Secretary met with the warmest of welcomes. He made only the briefest of allusions to the problem of Russia, as, in his opinion, the matter had been sufficiently dealt with by the Prime Minister. Turning to the question of Turkey, he said that it was impossible for the Government, or for any Government which had taken part in the Peace Conference, to speak of the policy which, if alone in the world, it would desire to pursue. It must be a common policy. There was no question of rivalry between France and this country in the matter of Syria. In regard to Egypt and the Soudan he would only say that, where British supremacy existed, British supremacy would be maintained. Mr. Balfour spoke with exceptional vigour and emphasis, and was again cheered when he resumed his seat after a twenty minutes' speech.

Satisfaction was expressed by Sir Edward Carson and the Ulster members at Mr. Bonar Law's promise that the Irish Education Bill will be brought in on Monday next. They, of course, reserve any expression of opinion as to the Bill generally until they see the text. Mr. Macpherson will take charge of the measure. It is understood that one of its features will be the setting up of a rate for the provision of needed schools where none is provided otherwise. More noteworthy, perhaps, was a rumour in the Lobby to the effect that there are to be separate arrangements for the instruction of Protestant and Roman Catholic children.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland (Mr. D. M. Wilson, K.C., M.P.) and Mr. T. W. Brown, K.C., M.P. (North Down), were called to the English Bar at Gray's Inn this evening. The call to the Bar in England is given by the Benchers at a dinner. In Ireland it is given in court by the Lord Chancellor.

The Government have not yet been able to decide approximately at what date the Christmas holiday shall begin. It is manifest to them, however, that, if the Parliament is to be prorogued before that holiday, some of the business now accumulating will have to be reserved for next year's session. If Parliament should prefer to finish the session and the business together, the former will have to be adjourned near Christmas and resumed before January is far advanced.

The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General are now in Paris for consultations with the Allied Council in reference to the trial of the ex-Kaiser. It is hoped, I believe, that some definite step in this matter may be taken by the Powers concerned by Christmas.

A Mexico City telegram, dated Sunday, states: Yesterday the United States Consular Agent, Mr. Jenkins, who was recently captured by bandits and released on payment of a ransom, was arrested, and is being kept under surveillance at his home. The charge brought against him is that he was not abducted, but that he acted in connivance with the bandits.

In the Divorce Court, London, yesterday, Mr. Percival Douglas Bray, of Putney, was granted a decree nisi on the ground of adultery of his wife, Alice Rhoda Bray (née Graves), with Captain Percival Grandison Villiers Stuart. There was no defence, and counsel stated that the respondent had already been convicted of bigamy with the co-respondent.

HOSPITALS' SUPPLY DEPOT.

NEED OF DRESSINGS AND CLOTHING.

HAS DUBLIN TOO MANY HOSPITALS?

A meeting was held at the Irish War Hospitals' Supply Dépôt, 51 Lower Mount street, Dublin, yesterday evening with the object of laying before the public the purposes of the Hospitals' Supply Dépôt. The chair was taken by Sir John Ross, Bart., and the speakers included Sir John Lumsden, K.B.E.; Miss Reeves (matron, Steevens's Hospital), Miss O'Flynn (Matron, Temple street Children's Hospital), and Miss Michie (Lady Superintendent, Jubilee Nurses of Ireland), and the Right Rev. Monsignor Dunne, P.P.

The materials at present used at the dépôt for the making of hospital dressings are the balance of the surplus stock of the Irish War Hospitals' Supply Dépôt, permission having been given by the Joint War Committee to use all the stuff for the benefit of civil cases. The supplies are being distributed free of cost, subject only to the condition that they will go through the hands of persons who will see that they are properly used. The work is being carried out on absolutely non-sectarian lines, solely for the relief of sick and suffering, without any distinction whatever. There are six representative matrons of Dublin hospitals on the Committee, and the scheme has been very strongly encouraged by them.

SIR JOHN ROSS.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said that they were endeavouring to set up on these premises a permanent institution which he hoped would be of great advantage to the community. They were all aware that it was the successor to the Irish War Hospitals' Supply Dépôt, which carried on such wonderful work at 40 Merrion square. The enormous amount of work done there by them and by the auxiliary supply dépôts through the counties was a matter of history, and was almost incredible. For instance, during the war they made 3,300 miles of bandages, which showed the tremendous energies of the ladies who came there every day. It had been deemed advisable that that great organised effort should not be allowed to die away, and should be completed in some other form. Being no longer necessary for the soldiers, it had been decided to do something for the civil population. They had a very large quantity of materials in hands, and the wish had been expressed that the work should be continued in that house, and that the object of their benefactions should be the civil section in Dublin hospitals and in other parts of Ireland. After existing supplies were exhausted it was hoped that means would be found to keep on that house as a permanent institution. They by no means intended to take the place of the admirable Linen Guilds of the hospitals, and he was sure that they would be able to do a vast amount of good for the suffering poor. Their work would be carried on without distinction of creed or anything of that sort—it always made him feel almost ashamed to mention a matter of that kind. The great need of the dépôt was workers. So long as the excitement of the war lasted they had plenty of workers, and he was confident that many would now be forthcoming to try and mitigate human suffering. (Applause.) The condition of the Dublin hospitals at present was absolutely deplorable. They required £100,000 to get them out of debt. Where that money was to come from he did not know, as the middle and professional classes, who were the principal supporters of the hospitals, were suffering most at the present time. He suggested that some millionaire should give £100,000 to get these institutions out of debt. The money from the war hospitals had been handed over for the purpose of starting that institution, but, of course, it would not go far. The people of Dublin now had an opportunity of setting up an institution such as he did not think existed anywhere else. (Applause.)

HOSPITAL MATRONS' VIEWS.

Miss Reeves, Matron, Steevens's Hospital, said that every week they had to give out enormous quantities of dressings, and all these had to be properly cut any prepared. A large stock of these dressings should also be constantly kept in reserve, because one day things might be very quiet in the hospitals, the next day there might be very many cases. Every bit of

MORE LIGHT ON THE DISPOSAL BOARD.

A PEER'S SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

(BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Eppur si muove! Egged on by the War Office, belaboured by the Ministry of Munitions in Ireland, and castigated by the Press, the Disposal Board has waked to unpremeditated life. Last week I called at Oriel House to see if perchance the hundred and thirty tons of teased hair which the Disposal Board have been disposing of ever since August last had ceased to be a burden on the taxpayer's purse, and was informed that one hundred tons of it had been "earmarked for the future requirements of the Royal Air Force." The officer in charge could offer no comments on this feat of high finance, and 124 Baggot street is equally in the dark. My own views are purely deductive. "If the Royal Air Force really wants seven thousand mattresses (which is what the deal implies), it can buy them from other sections of the Disposal Board for much less than it will cost to remanufacture the teased hair in question, make it up into mattresses, and ship it to England. If the Air Force are buying the stuff for future use, they have been "stung," as our American friends say, because the hair cannot be kept in its present state. The only other explanation is that this sale to the Royal Air Force is what the soldiers call "eyewash"—a paper sale made to impress the War Office and the public. The concrete fact is that the stuff is still rotting in Dublin.

In the course of last week an Irish merchant who deals largely in hair for bedding gave me some illuminating information in regard to this hair. The stuff was bought at the time of the great German push in March, 1918, as official explained to him, as it was thought that many wounded would be coming to England who would want beds. Yet it must have been evident to the meanest intelligence that nine months or a year must elapse before the hair (the raw materials for which had to be brought from the United States under import licence in competition with food and American troops) could become mattresses. When the armistice came only a small proportion of it had, in fact, been delivered. It was by this time obvious that it was not wanted, and two courses were open to the department. Either it could have cancelled the contracts, and compensated the manufacturers for their loss on stocks of raw material purchase against them, or it could have ordered the balance of the hair to be delivered in the rope state. In either case thousands of pounds would have been saved. The department did neither.

Meanwhile others besides the *Irish Times* appear to be waking up to the unsatisfactory nature (from the public's point of view) of the Disposal Board at 5s. 6d. apiece in lots of fifty to dealers, who resell them to the public at 21s. apiece. It seems a strange position, in which one single article that the public can make use of is being dealt with in exactly the same way. But Lord Cardross would like an answer to other and more delicate questions. He wants to know how many salaried officers are employed in the disposal of surplus stores. He would like to be told what proportion the total cost of sales and administration expenses bear to the total receipts from sales. Finally, he asks how many more sales will be held. "His lordship's suggestion," we are told, "is that the Government should sell all the stores with as little delay as possible." As well ask a man who is digging his way out of dynamite to wheel his spade in to harder as to urge a civil servant to hurry himself out of a well-paid job. Quite recently an investigating committee of the Ministry of Munitions made an urgent recommendation to the Minister that a special committee should be established to inquire into the operations of the Disposal Board. Not until that is done will the bungler and the "profiteer" cease from troubling, and the taxpayer be at rest.

IRISH EDUCATION BILL.

TO BE INTRODUCED ON MONDAY NEXT.

THE TEACHERS' SALARIES.

In the House of Commons yesterday,

Mr. Lynn asked the Prime Minister whether he was in a position to state when the Government intends to fulfil the pledge given to introduce an Education Bill for Ireland; and whether it is assured that the delay in introducing legislation is inflicting a grave injustice on 20,000 children in Belfast.

Sir Edward Carson, Mr. Donald, Captain Dixon, and Mr. Burn had also questions on the subject.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying, said that the bill would be introduced next Monday.

Sir Edward Carson—Will it deal whether the bill will include the case of the teachers' salaries and also the education of the blind?

Mr. Macpherson—With regard to the education of the blind, I answered the question the other day. I hope to deal with the blind in the bill.

Sir Edward Carson—And the teachers' salaries?

Mr. Macpherson—Most certainly.

CONFERENCE OF IRISH ASYLUMS' COMMITTEES.

CHIEF SECRETARY AND THE CAPITATION GRANT.

A further conference of delegates from committees of management of Irish lunatic asylums was held in the Oak Room, Mansion House, Dublin, on Friday last, to consider (1) the position in respect of the Capitation Grant in aid of pauper lunatics; (2) the standardisation of wages and hours of employment of asylum workers. Mr. P. J. O'Neill, J.P., Chairman of the Irish County Councils' General Council, presided. The following asylums were represented:—Ardee, Ballinasloe, Carlow, Castlebar, Clonmel, Cork, Enniscorthy, Letterkenny, Limerick, Londonderry, Maryborough, Monaghan, Mullingar, Omagh, Richmond and Portrane, Sligo, and Waterford.

Much indignation was expressed by the delegates at the manner in which the representations of the conference, in respect of the Capitation Grant, had been treated by the Chief Secretary for Ireland. It was decided that copies of the correspondence with the Chief Secretary's Office on the subject should be forwarded to the Irish members of Parliament, with a request that a question having reference to it be put in the House of Commons. Copies were also directed to be forwarded to each member of the Cabinet. The consideration of further action by the Asylums Committees was also adjourned.

The question of the standardisation of wages and hours of employment of asylum workers was referred to a General Committee, representative of each Asylum Committee present. A Sub-Committee was also appointed to formulate recommendations for the consideration of the General Committee.

The Sub-Committee held a preliminary meeting on Saturday last in the Offices of the General Council, Cavendish House, Rutland square. Their recommendations will be submitted to a meeting of the General Committee to be held on the 11th December, after which, it is hoped, that a conference will be arranged between representatives of the Committee and of the Irish Asylum Workers' Union.

FROM "THE TIMES" OF TO-DAY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROPRIETORS OF *THE TIMES*.)

A PITIABLE COALITION.

Commenting on last night's debate, *The Times*, in a leading article to-day, says:—False history, false analogies, special pleading, quibbling, a cataloguing of difficulties, without a hint as to the means by which they are to be met, jostle each other in these utterances, and leave the public with no notion as to the course it should pursue to ensure its own safety, and to safeguard the cause for which it has fought and bled. The one speaker who sounded a firm, clear note was Colonel John Ward, though he was obviously disheartened by the spectacle offered by his fellow-members. He, at least, knew what he was speaking about, and knew his own mind. Of the other speakers, the least said the better. The simple issue for us to-day is to decide whether we shall abandon a friendly people in distress, after that people has done its best for us, or whether we shall continue to assist it with all the means at our disposal to regain its freedom from an odious and bloody tyranny. It is true that those means are limited. It is true that armed intervention by the Allies or by ourselves, which might have made short work of Bolshevism at small cost a year ago, cannot now be contemplated. But it is equally true that we can, by giving our Russian friends full political recognition, and such moral and material support as may be feasible, contribute powerfully to strengthen them in their present distress, and to ensure their final triumph. If this be not done, and if counsels of pusillanimity masquerading as prudence now prevail, where shall we, as a people, stand when we presently discover that Germany has 700,000 men, the strongest force in Europe, still under arms, and is disposed not only to flout our authority, but to join hands with the Bolsheviks against the execution of the Peace? The House of Commons last evening went far to undermine the *prestige* of the British name throughout Eastern Europe and Asia, and thus to aggravate a situation that may at any moment test our resolution to the full, and we doubt whether even Mr. Balfour's firm declaration in regard to Egypt will avail to restore it.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

Discussing the final report of the Dardanelles Commission, *The Times* to-day suggests that the really important questions are two—"What were the causes of failure?" and "Were these causes personal, or inherent in the circumstances of the enterprise?" The second of these questions the Commission do not set themselves to answer, emphasising the lack of design, the delays, the uncertainties at home, which theatened failure from the beginning, and they seem to suggest that no vigour of personal leadership could have driven an enterprise, foredoomed by fate, in the shape of political control, to ultimate success. But the plain man may reflect that similar quagmires clogged the feet of all our military efforts during the war, and may ask, as Sir Thomas Mackenzie asked, "was it in the case of Gallipoli alone that the pitch which soils our hands will not soil Russian hands.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business was very quiet on the Stock markets, says *The Times*, the accumulation of orders over the week-end being much smaller than has been the case of late. Sales predominated, and during the greater part of the day the tendency of the markets was distinctly dull. Towards the close a slightly more cheerful sentiment prevailed, the first of the French election results indicating a victory for the Republican and other parties which stand for law and order, being received with satisfaction. Gilt-edged securities showed heaviness, and there was again some selling of Argentine Railway Stocks. Oil shares closed appreciably lower, and Royal Exchange Assurance Stock fell heavily.

OBITUARY.

THE REV. WILLIAM BLACKBURN, M.A.

We regret to announce the sudden death of the Reverend William Blackburn, M.A., Warden of St. Columba's College, Rathfarnham. He had been to all appearance in his customary health, and was engaged in his regular work at the college, but at 3 o'clock yesterday morning a sudden heart-failure occurred, and he passed away in his sleep. Dr. Albert Croly, medical officer to the College, was immediately summoned, but when he arrived life was already extinct. The arrangements for the funeral will be announced in due course.

The work of the College will be carried on without interruption by the staff of masters under the direction of the Fellows, pending the appointment of a new Warden.

The Berlin newspapers state that Mohamed Farid Bey, who succeeded Mustapha Kamel Pasha as leader of the Egyptian Nationalists, died in Berlin on Saturday.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

REPUBLICAN GAINS.

SHARP SET-BACK FOR SOCIALISTS.

RESULT OF BOLSHEVIK POLICY.

The results of the French elections, so far as they have been received, show that France has voted strongly against Bolshevism and in favour of the policy of M. Clemenceau.

A Reuter's Paris telegram of yesterday says—

The definite results which had been announced up to eight o'clock this morning give the number of candidates elected at 120. The Republican Left have gained twelve seats and lost five; the Radical Republicans have gained four seats and lost twenty-one; the Republican Socialists have gained two seats and lost two; the Unified Socialists have gained three seats and lost 13; the Progressive Republicans have gained nine seats. The Liberal Action have gained ten seats, and the Conservatives have gained two seats and lost four.

In the Department of Autre the National Republican list obtained about 20 per cent. to a majority on the Socialist list.

M. Paul Meunier, who was recently arrested on a charge of intelligence with the enemy, received 2,500 votes.

The list of the Union of Republicans has been defeated in the Nord. The list of the Republicans' Federation, headed by M. Loucheur, Minister of Industrial Reconstruction, obtained an average of 7,047 votes, against 4,398 votes secured by the National and Republican Union and the 6,338 of the Unified Socialist list.

In the Vosges the list of the Republican Democratic Union is second with the famous French airman, Captain Fonck, at the head of the poll.

In the Seine et Oise the twelve candidates of the list of the Republican National and Democratic Union, headed by M. Andre Tardieu, Minister for the liberated regions, have been elected.

In the Gironde the entire list of twelve candidates representing the Republican Union supporting M. Clemenceau has been returned.

SOCIALIST REVERSE.

Indications are quite sufficient to show that the Socialists have been beaten everywhere except in the North. The general opinion is that they carried their Bolshevik propaganda too far, and hanged themselves with their own rope. It is certain that in the suburbs of Paris the Socialists have lost some 300,000 votes, polling a total inferior to that of the Republican Union.

The defeat of M. Paul Morel and M. Renoult, Republican Union, in the Hague Saone is significant.

In the Seine et Oise Department the list of the Republican Union, which comprises M. Andre Tardieu, has obtained seven seats by an absolute majority. The remaining five seats are likely to be allotted to the same list by the application of the electoral quotient.

In M. Caillaux's Department of the Sarthe four Reactionaries (Conservatives) have been elected, along with M. Ajam, a Radical member of the Republican Union and friend of M. Caillaux. He is also among the list of the Republican Union, including M. Mandel; in the Garonne Department will probably be elected *en bloc*, which will be a distinct triumph for M. Clemenceau's policy.

11.30 A.M.

In the North the Socialists have undoubtedly scored, especially in Lille, which has voted practically solid in their favour. The success of the Socialists is not general throughout the devastated regions, however. In some Departments, for example, the list of the Republican Union, which included M. Klotz, Finance Minister, comes first, followed by the Liberal Catholic list. The defeat of the Socialists seems certain. In Amiens alone they have lost 4,000 votes. In Haute Vienne there is a clear Socialist majority of 3,000 votes, but this only means a net gain of one seat to them.

Few votes have been polled anywhere for Royalists. The struggle was between the Socialists and the Republican Union, and the Republicans have won the day.

NEW MEMBERS.

A later telegram says:—

It looks as if the new Chamber will have a large access of new members, for already out of 226 results known 116 of the successful candidates are new to Parliamentary life. Many of the old members have apparently been defeated, though some have thrown in, among them being General Serrail and General Roques, the ex-Premier, M. Painlevé; Messieurs Jean Longuet and Renaudel, the leaders of the Extreme Socialist Party; Messieurs Bouilloux, René Renoult, former Minister of Commerce; Augagneur, former Minister of Marine; Colliard, Minister of Labour; and Paul Morel, Minister of Liquidation of War Stocks.

MINISTERS FARED.

A telegram at 7.15 p.m. says:—

Among the Ministers in the last Cabinet who have been re-elected up to the present are M. Klotz, Minister for Finance; M. Leygues, Minister of Marine; M. Jules Siegfried, M. Andre Tardieu, Minister for Liberated Regions; M. Cels, Under Secretary for Marine, and M. Ignace, Under Secretary of Military Justice.

Those who have been defeated in the late Cabinet include:—M. Clementel, Minister of Commerce; M. Collard, Minister of Labour; M. Laferre, Minister of Education; M. Moul, Minister for Liquidation of Stocks.

The following Ministers have been elected:—M. Briand, M. Barthou, M. Viviani, M. Sarrault, M. Herriot, M. Albert Thomas, M. Raoul Peret, M. Lian-drin, M. Thomson, M. Lebrun.

AMERICA AND GERMAN SHIPS.

COMPLAINT TO SUPREME COUNCIL.

The Supreme Council yesterday morning, says a Press Association telegram, discussed the distribution of German warships, with the exception of submarines, was adjourned until next sitting in order to enable M. Clemenceau to study suggestions which have been made, and to consult naval advisers.

The British Delegation submitted a proposal with a view to reconciling conflicting views put forward.

The status of the Imperator and other German ships aggregating 170,000 tons was also discussed, the British Delegation claiming that the American Shipping Board was acting in violation of the agreement of the Supreme Council that certain ships should be returned to Great Britain as soon as they had finished transporting American troops.

The British representatives explained that England was crowded with Colonials eager to return to their homes in all parts of the world, but who were delayed because America was holding German ships.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

Mr. Lambert, in the House of Commons yesterday, asked the President of the Board of Trade if, in order that the consumers of coal might have information as to whether the rise of 9s. per ton was justified, he would direct that a small impartial expert body should examine the calculations of his Department.

Sir Auckland Geddes said that he proposed to submit the figures to an independent accountant for examination and report.

Replying to Mr. Arthur Henderson, Sir Auckland Geddes said that in all localities local fuel overseers had been authorised to fix the price of coal as between merchant and dealer.

BELGIAN DECORATION FOR IRISH LADY.

The Medal of Queen Elizabeth has been conferred by the Belgian Government on Miss Ethel Hanan, M.A., for her work among the Belgian refugees in Dublin. Miss Hanan was in charge of the Dublin University Belgian Hostel, 2 Belvedere place, Mountjoy square, from its establishment in December, 1914, up to last February, when all Belgian refugees in Ireland were repatriated. The friends and supporters of the Hostel will be gratified by this official recognition of Miss Hanan's unselfish efforts, which carried the work with complete success through so long a period.

MINERS EARNING £500 A YEAR.

Mr. T. Richards, M.P., General Secretary of the South Wales Miners' Federation, denies the statement, attributed to Mr. Mills, Chairman of the Ebbw Vale Company, that South Wales miners are capable of earning to-day from £1,000 to £1,200 a year, and that the Ebbw Vale miners earn an average of £800. Mr. Richards says that nothing like such wages have ever been received in the coalfield. In other quarters, however, it is well established that miners are earning at the rate of over £500 a year.

THE DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

COMMISSIONERS' FINAL REPORT.

CAUSES OF FAILURE.

TASK UNDER-ESTIMATED.

INDECISION AND DELAY.

SIR IAN HAMILTON AND GENERAL STOPFORD.

The final report of the Dardanelles Commission was issued as a Parliamentary Blue Book last night. The document goes into detail respecting the whole conduct of the operations, both naval and military.

In their general conclusions the Commissioners say that, when it was decided to undertake such an important military expedition, sufficient consideration was not given to the measures necessary to carry it to success. Difficulties of the operations both at the outset and to the end were much under-estimated, and the Commissioners found no sufficient grounds for the optimistic assumption that, once a landing was effected, the resistance would be slight and the advance rapid. Complaint is made of the dilatoriness and delay after the first failure before further operations were undertaken, and there is criticism of the conduct of some of those operations when they were restarted.

Throughout, the Commission emphasise the total failure of the military authorities at home, and even of some of the commanders on the spot, to realise the enormous difficulties confronting the expedition, with the consequence that it was never properly equipped with sufficiency of men, material, and munitions necessary to render a successful result possible.

The *interim* report dealt with the origin and inception of the attack on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The Commissioners now give the result of their inquiry into the conduct of the operations, including the landing on the peninsula, Anzac, Suvla, and the responsibility of those Government Departments whose duty it was to minister to the wants of the forces employed.

Discussing the origin and inception of the joint naval and military attack, the report shows that Lieutenant-General Birdwood was originally intended for the military command, but, while in command of the Army Corps of Australian and New Zealand troops, he reported that the operations it was thought advisable to select an officer of greater experience and higher rank. General Sir Ian Hamilton was, therefore, appointed. Meantime, in February, 1915, General Birdwood made a reconnaissance of the position, and the telegrams which subsequently passed between him and Lord Kitchener show that the latter at that time intended troops to be used for the minor operations only, and that General Birdwood did not expect the Navy to force the Straits unaided, and fully appreciated the formidable character of the defences and the necessity of large military operations. General Maxwell also warned Lord Kitchener that the Gallipoli Peninsula was practically a fort, an advance against which, without heavy guns, would be hazardous. He also transmitted to Lord Kitchener a telegram of Colonel Mancorn at Constantinople, recommending an attack on the Asiatic side of the Peninsula as presenting the least difficulties. The Commission consider that the facts show that from early in February a military landing on some scale was contemplated, and that as time went on a landing in considerable force became increasingly probable. Yet no general plan of operations had been prepared, and on March 5th Sir Charles Carmichael was sent to the War Office to receive his instructions. Sir Ian Hamilton said that Lord Kitchener told him, "We soldiers were clearly to understand that the Navy were going on, among them being General Serrail and General Roques, the ex-Premier, M. Painlevé; Messieurs Jean Longuet and Renaudel, the leaders of the Extreme Socialist Party; Messieurs Bouilloux, René Renoult, former Minister of Commerce; Augagneur, former Minister of Marine; Colliard, Minister of Labour; and Paul Morel, Minister of Liquidation of War Stocks.

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delay in sending reinforcements, but thought that there was a difficulty in getting and equipping the men. The Commission think that the political crisis was the main cause of delay. On May 28th Lord Kitchener in a Memorandum in which he said that the difficulties of the operation had been underestimated, summarised his conclusions in three solutions—withdrawal; to seek, if possible, an immediate decision; to continue to push on, and to make such progress as is possible. The third course he considered had much to commend it, and the Dardanelles Committee authorised a more energetic prosecution of the operations.

DISMISSALS AND RESIGNATIONS.

The report deals at considerable length with the operations, and several Generals came in for criticism. Majors-General Sir Frederick Stopford and Lindley vacated their Commands, and Brigadier-General Sitwell was relieved of his command on account of an adverse report on his capacity for command by Major-General Hammersley. The latter himself was relieved of his command five days later, under orders from the War Office, presumably on account of age. He was nearly 57. In a telegram to Lord Kitchener General Hamilton stated that the result of his visit to the 5th Corps had bitterly disappointed him, and "there is nothing for it but to allow them (the troops at Suvla) time to rest and reorganise, unless I force Stopford and his Divisional Commanders to undertake a general action, for which I have not the heart—in fact, they are not fit for it." In his reply Lord Kitchener said that it was a young man's war, and if any Generals failed he was not to hesitate to act promptly. The Commission point out that a congratulatory telegram to Sir Frederick Stopford from Sir Ian Hamilton is hardly consistent with the latter's conviction, as recorded in a despatch, that all was well at Suvla, while General Hamilton's correspondence with Lord Kitchener hardly bears out the telegram received by General Hammersley from General Headquarters, when he was relieved of his Divisional Command.

DIFFICULTIES UNDER-ESTIMATED.

In the general conclusions the Committee say that when it was decided to undertake an important military expedition to the Gallipoli Peninsula sufficient consideration was not given to measures necessary to carry out such an expedition with success; that conditions for a military attack upon the Peninsula should have been studied, and a general plan prepared by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and that it was the duty of the Secretary of State to see that this was done. The difficulties of the operations were much underestimated. The conditions which, in fact, existed after the first attacks in April and the early days of May, should have been regarded from the outset as possible. This would have made it necessary to examine and decide whether the demands of the Army as then contemplated could be met consistently with our obligations in other theatres of war. As a fact, those obligations made it impossible in May, June, and July, to supply the Forces with the necessary drafts, guns, ammunition, high explosives, and other modern appliances of war.

GENERALS CRITICISED.

The Committee complain of the delay that followed the failure of the attacks after the first landing before reinforcements were sent, and the operations were resumed. Thus they speak of "want of determination and confidence on the Staff, especially on the Staff of the Army and one of his Brigadiers. "The leading of the 11th Division was not satisfactory, the orders given by General Hammersley were confused, and the conduct of his Staff defective." "General Sitwell, the Senior Brigade Commander, did not, in our opinion, show sufficient energy and decision. Sir Frederick Stopford was hampered by this want of effective leading, and the inexperience of his troops, but with the Army Staff it took sufficient means to inform himself of the progress of the operations." After commenting on the differences between different Generals in the course of the operations, the Committee say:—"We cannot endorse Sir Ian Hamilton's condemnation of the orders given by Sir Frederick Stopford on August 8," and "on the evening of August 8 we think that Sir Frederick Stopford's difficulties were increased by the intervention of Sir Ian Hamilton."

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S RESPONSIBILITY.

With regard to Sir Ian Hamilton, they say: "It is inevitable that the capabilities of a Commander in war should be judged by the results, but, even if his plans were good, the results are disappointing, his failure may be due to causes for which he is only partially responsible." The Committee pay a high tribute to Ian's personal gallantry and energy, his magnificent disposition, and Sir Ian Hamilton's will to win at all costs, and freely admit the difficulties of the operations. But having regard to all the circumstances, it would have been well "had he come home through the Straits after the first Asiatic adventure was to be countenanced." He emphasised that the operations were to be restricted. The only information which General Hamilton was able to obtain before leaving consisted of official handbooks, the outlines of a Greek General Staff plan, no really good maps being available until some were taken from Turkish prisoners.

DIFFICULTIES UNASSAILABLE.

At the Naval Conference at Mudros in March General Hamilton was informed by Admiral de Robeck that the Peninsula was being rapidly fortified, thousands of Turks working like beavers on it. All the landing places were defended by lines of trenches, and effectively commanded by guns, which could not be located from the sea, while the enemy's troops were so ably disposed and heavily entrenched that they had gained from the naval fire-practice. Many guns. General Hamilton telegraphed the substance of this to Lord Kitchener, and in a private letter wrote: "Here at present Gallipoli looks to me quite unassailable, but then it did over the map in your office." After witnessing the failure of the naval attack on March 18th General Hamilton reported that, if the Army was to participate, its operations would not assume the subsidiary form anticipated, and Lord Kitchener replied that, if larger operations by the Army were necessary to clear the way, they must be undertaken. There was no change in the War Council between March 19th and May 14th, and the Commission were unable to ascertain any precise date on which, after the failure of the naval attack, the military plan of the Gallipoli Peninsula were definitely decided on. Mr. Asquith stated that between those dates there were thirteen meetings of the Cabinet, at eleven of which the operations at the Dardanelles were brought up for report. It would appear, therefore, that these operations, and the policy they involved, were undertaken with the knowledge of the Cabinet, but the Commission think that they should have been fully discussed by the War Council.

A GLORIOUS FAILURE.

As regards the landings, the Commission find that they were well planned, and carried out in the face of exceptional difficulties at the cost of heavier casualties than was expected. Telegraphing to the War Office on May 9th, General Hamilton, after describing the third consecutive day's attack on Achi Baba, said: "I might represent the battle as a victory, but actually the result has been failure, as the main object remains unachieved. Our troops have done all that flesh and blood can do against semi-permanent works, and they are not able to carry on. More and more munitions will be needed to do it. I fear that this is a very unpalatable conclusion, but I see no way out of it." Subsequently General Hamilton reported that the Admiralty agreed with him that the only sound procedure was to hammer away until the enemy got demoralised, and he asked for the two fresh divisions and drafts. The report remarks that it was the rule to send out ten per cent. of an Expeditionary Force to replace casualties in the first instance, but Lord Kitchener would not allow them to be sent in the case of the Dardanelles, on the ground that the operations in Gallipoli would soon be over. In view of the changed circumstances, an important meeting of the War Council was held on May 14th to determine the wisdom of continuing the operations. As a result, General Hamilton was asked what force he considered necessary to carry through the operations. He replied that if Bulgaria or Greece came in, or the Russians made a landing, his present force, *plus* the army corps previously asked for, would probably suffice to finish his task. If, however, the existing situation continued, and the Turks were still able to devote so much exclusive attention to them, no should want a second army corps. This information would, no doubt, have been considered by the War Council at once, but the Report says that, unfortunately, just at this time, the political crisis which resulted in the formation of the Coalition Government, took place, and no authoritative conclusion was arrived at until June 7th.

POLITICS AND WAR.

In Mr. Churchill's opinion this political crisis produced an unfortunate delay by preventing an unbroken and uninterrupted stream of reinforcements. Sir Ian Hamilton's telegram of May 17th was held over till after the formation of the new Government, and no action was taken on it. Mr. Asquith agreed that the political situation was the main cause of the

INDUSTRIAL COURTS BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

On the motion for the third reading of the Industrial Courts Bill, in the House of Commons yesterday,

Mr. Arthur Henderson said that he presided over two conferences of representative trade union leaders with regard to the Bill, and he could assure the House that the Bill was going to pass out of the hands of the House with a good deal of suspicion associated with it. He was quite prepared to admit that it had been very much improved. The suspicion that existed arose from two factors. One was the mistake of having tacked on to a bill of a purely temporary character new and permanent machinery of arbitration. That could have been dealt with better in a separate Bill. The other factor was that the undue haste with which the Bill had been rushed through. But Labour welcomed many of the changes and improvements in the measure. They welcomed, especially the alternative forms of arbitration. The improvements that had been effected made it easier for the Labour Party to support the third reading. While he did not want the unemployment donation continued, if it could be helped, the Government should consider whether the complete withdrawal of the donation would not increase unrest, which would ultimately cost more than the expense of the donation.

Mr. Clynes said that the Bill had been very materially improved from his standpoint, and notwithstanding its defects, it was his earnest desire that employers and employed should make the fullest and wisest use of its provisions.

Sir Robert Horne said that the question of unemployment could be more relevantly discussed on Wednesday. He agreed that the great object they should have in view was to get rid of the causes of differences, rather than to rely on means of settlement when differences arose. He did not make any great claim for this Bill. It was in no sense an epoch-making measure. He preferred rather to rely on the good-will and desire to co-operate which had been shown by the right hon. gentleman opposite.

The Bill was read a third time.

THE KING'S VISIT TO LORD IVEAGH.

The King left London yesterday afternoon to visit Lord Iveagh at Elveden Hall, Suffolk.

DARING OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

NAVAL MOTOR LAUNCH RAIDED.

RIFLES AND REVOLVERS TAKEN.

BANK OFFICIALS ROBBED IN COUNTY CORK.

Our Bantry Correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—

A daring raid was made on one of His Majesty's motor launches stationed here last night. Eight rifles and three revolvers were taken away. The party in charge of the boat was surprised, and locked in until the raiders got away with their seizure. The police and military searched a number of houses in the town later in the night, but nothing incriminating was discovered.

Our Cork Correspondent states:—On Sunday night, about 10.15 o'clock, a daring raid was made on a Government boat at the New Pier, Bantry, and eight rifles and three revolvers taken. The men in charge were surprised, and locked in by the raiders, who made good their escape.

Later, the military and police searched the town, and raided houses. Armoured cars also scoured the roads, some following the Dunmanway footballers, who had left earlier in the day. No arrests have been made.

It is not clear if any ammunition was taken. The number of men engaged in the raid is supposed to be twenty.

The mine-laying boat from which the arms were taken left Bantry on Monday morning.

It is surmised that the party included some person who was conversant with the routine aboard.

STARTLING ROBBERY IN CORK.

BANK OFFICIALS HELD UP.

NEARLY £20,000 STOLEN.

Our Kanturk Correspondent telegraphed yesterday:—A sensational incident occurred about eight a.m. on Monday morning at a place called Ballydaly, situated three miles from Millstreet, and five from Knocknagree. Mr. Heffernan, manager of Millstreet branch of the Munster and Leinster Bank, accompanied by an assistant, was proceeding by motor to the sub-office at Knocknagree, where a fair was being held. They were held up by four masked men, armed with rifles, and compelled to hand over all the money in their possession, about £11,000, mainly composed of notes. The money was from the Millstreet National Bank, Messrs. Gargan and O'Mahony, travelling by a jaunting car to Knocknagree, on the same errand, were also held up about the same place, and presumably by the same band, and relieved of about £8,000. The daring occurrence has caused the greatest sensation in the district.

The matter was immediately reported to the police, who are pursuing active investigations. No arrests have as yet been effected. It is not expected that the raiders will be able to identify any of the men.

Our Cork Correspondent, in a message last night, stated:—As there is no bank in the village of Knocknagree, the Munster and Leinster Bank sends the National Bank accommodate their customers by sending officials from Millstreet on fair days. Later details show that when these officials were travelling to Knocknagree this morning they were held up on the way by masked and armed men, and forced to deliver up the money intended for the buyers at the fair. The officials are said to have had between £15,000 and £20,000. The raiders got away with the entire amount.

Mr. Moloney, who is manager of the Munster and Leinster Bank at Millstreet, with an office clerk, drove on a side-car, and as they approached a lonely district about midway between the two places a number of men suddenly barred their way and covered them with revolvers. The traces of the harness were cut, and the manager and the clerk were bound and left by the raiders, who then drove off, after which the robbers took possession of the money.

As they were about to leave with the spoils an official of the National Bank drove up in a motor car, and he and his chauffeur were treated in a similar fashion, and forced to deliver up the money in their possession.

The affair when it became known at Knocknagree created a great sensation. Police were at once despatched to the scene of the occurrence, but inasmuch as it happened early and in a sparsely populated district, the likelihood of discovering the identity of the raiders is considered remote. The bank officials reached Cork about two o'clock, and was the topic of conversation on all sides of the city.

The Press Association Correspondent at Cork says:—The amount secured by the robbers was £18,200. The affair took place at eight a.m. at Ballyday Cross, a lonely part of the road. The robbers, who were disguised and fully armed, numbered six. One of the bank officials received a nasty wound over the eye. All four were blindfolded and bound. The police are scouring the country, but no arrests have been made.

EXCITING AFFAIR IN COUNTY SLIGO.

SHOTS EXCHANGED BETWEEN POLICE AND MOTORISTS.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO ARREST SINN FEINERS.

When attempting to arrest a Sinn Fein organiser named Patrick O'Hegarty, who has been wanted for some months on a charge of unlawful assembly in connection with meetings advocating the Republican Loan, the police came into serious collision with crowds at Cloonbo and Gurteen, two small villages in South Sligo, on Sunday afternoon. An effort was made to stop the motor conveying O'Hegarty, but the car dashed through the police cordon, knocking down some of the policemen. One of them was run over, and his bicycle smashed. The police opened fire on the retreating car, and there was a lively exchange of shots.

None of the police was hit, but Dr. Doyle, Gurteen, who was in the car, had a bullet through his leg, and had his forehead cut by another which smashed the windscreen. The driver, O'Grady, had a small portion of his ear blown away, and his overcoat was pierced in several places, while the car was almost riddled.

The police came up with the car in Gurteen, and here a scene of wild disorder ensued.

An attempt was made to arrest O'Grady, but a hostile crowd attacked the police with a fusillade of bottles, stones, and other missiles. O'Grady got into a car and escaped. The police fired, and O'Grady's cap was shot off. The man reeled, but the car, after swerving badly, righted itself and disappeared across a hill.

Yesterday morning, James Hunt, handball champion of Munster, was arrested in connection with the affair, and conveyed, handcuffed, under a strong escort to Sligo, where he was handed to the military. Dr. Doyle was arrested but was released after being searched, and O'Grady cannot be found. Great excitement prevails in the neighbouring districts.

PRIEST AND CRIMES COURT.

REFUSAL TO REMOVE HIS HAT.

Protesting that he had no respect for the Court, or for any English Court, Rev. Malachi Brennan, C.C., Caltra, Ballinasloe, was removed by the police from a Crimes Court held at Galway yesterday afternoon because he refused to take off his hat.

The Court was presided over by Messrs. Kilbride and Armstrong, Resident Magistrates, and inquired into charges of unlawful assembly at Caltra Sinn Fein Hall on the evening of the 30th October,—against John and Patrick Kilcommins, Lisagree; Patrick O'Neill, Rathbann, and Patrick Curley, Caltra. It transpired during the evidence that the meeting was announced by Father Brennan at Caltra Church that morning. An order closing the Hall had been made by Mr. White, R.M., on April 30th, but the defendants and others, headed by Father Brennan, entered that evening and were found by the police.

As Mr. Golding, Crown Solicitor, was making his opening statement, Head Constable Killacky came forward and stated that Father Brennan was wearing his hat in Court and refused to take it off.

"If he does not do so he will have to be removed," observed Mr. Kilbride.

The police again approached Father Brennan, who was removed from the Court.

In sentencing the accused to be detained until the rising of the Court, Mr. Kilbride commented that several meetings had been held in the hall since the closing order, and the people on whom it was served, and who had most to do with the matter were not prosecuted.

RAID FOR ARMS.

SICK LADY'S BEDROOM ENTERED.

The residence of the late Mr. R. G. Carden, Fishmoyne, Templemore, was raided by a number of men on Sunday. At about 11 o'clock in the morning (Divine Service time) the house was surrounded by a number of men—about 20—wearing masks over their faces. Mrs. Carden was in her bedroom, in bed seriously ill. The men entered her bedroom, presented revolvers at her, and demanded whatever arms were in the house. The only other inmates at the time were her daughter, aged 17 years, and two maids. The raiders proceeded to search the house, breaking open any doors and trunks found to be locked, but discovered only two old blunderbusses, Queen Anne pattern,

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

(CONTINUED FROM COLUMN 7, PAGE 8.)

this country, because, whatever differences of opinion there may be about the right policy for Russia, it is right that there should be no two opinions as to the principles of Bolshevism.

A BOLSHEVIST PROCLAMATION.

This is a proclamation in reference to the final crisis. It points out that they had defeated Koltchak and Yudenitch, and had driven Denikin back, but that there was a greater enemy—the scarcity of fuel, and that they proposed to start a wide propaganda campaign, especially in the villages, to explain to the masses the necessity of the introduction of compulsory labour for the whole population without delay. Their notion of the freedom of the working classes is compulsory labour. This directed to the working classes. But let me read on:—"We raised discipline in the army; we must no raise labour discipline," and the proclamation further declares that the matter must be dealt with promptly, and that delay must be punished severely. Have the workmen of this country any delusion, after that, as to what Bolshevism means? If they have, let them read this proclamation. There is no difference of opinion in the House as to Bolshevism, or as to the pernicious character of its doctrine and rule. (Cheers.)

THE RUSSIAN DIFFICULTY.

But when you come to deal with Russia, with all its complications, it is not so easy. Mr. Asquith, on Saturday last, said that there were only two policies in regard to her—one of intervening with the whole of our strength, and the other to leave it alone. But the right hon. gentleman opposite has pointed out that there is a third policy, and that is to discharge our obligations with honour. They all show what our difficulties are. I find it difficult to tell the House—for example, what the advice of my noble friend, Lord Robert Cecil, was—(cheers)—and my friends around me when I asked them what he advised, said they had not the slightest idea—(laughter)—and I do not blame him. He knows the difficulty. I do not deny that I very much regret that it has not been possible to establish peace in Russia. I think peace might have been established if all the parties had laid down their arms, but neither of the parties assented to that view—neither the Bolshevists nor the anti-Bolshevists. Therefore, it is idle to attempt to achieve it.

THE CASE OF MR. BULLITT.

It was said that I had intended sending to Russia a young man who had had experience there, named Bullitt, who was introduced by President Wilson. I saw him, and that is all I can say about him. (Laughter.) Another statement was that I proposed to send Lansdowne there, but I was afraid that he would die. (Laughter.) It was also said that I would have done it if I had not been afraid of the *Daily Mail*. (Laughter.) I apologise for referring to a man whose whole reputation depends upon the fact that he himself says he is a betrayer of confidences. (Cheers.) He betrayed the confidence of my secretary, Mr. Phillips Kerr. Mr. Kerr saw hundreds of people, and the fact that he never said anything about Bullitt to me shows that he did not attach any importance to it. Bullitt was in the office of the American delegation in Paris. He got hold of documents when there, and published them. No public man in England would have soiled his fingers by using the evidence of a man of that kind. (Hear, hear.)

THE ALLIES' POLICY.

The April policy, first of all, was that there should be no Allied military intervention in Russia—that we should not send armies there to conquer the Bolsheviks. I think that is a good policy. What is the second policy? I call it an obligation of honour. That is to say, that the men whom you have invited to risk their security and their lives in their attempt to reconstruct the Eastern front, and so prevent the Germans from obtaining the necessary supplies to break the blockade, should, at any rate, be equipped with sufficient material strength to enable them to hold their own in the territories where they were fighting. (Cheers.) That is an obligation we were bound to discharge, and no country discharged it more honourably.

KOLTCHAK AND DENIKIN.

Continuing, the Premier said—Colonel Ward referred to Koltchak. Well, there are other countries who are in a better position to supply Koltchak than Great Britain. To get at Koltchak meant that we should have to go right round by way of the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and up to Vladivostok —thousands of miles. There were Powers that were next door, and they were Allies. If it was a failure, it was not our failure. We supplied Denikin with all the necessary munitions to enable him to hold his own. The anti-German front is reconstructed. The Germans were unable to secure the supplies they wanted, and, what is more, we set these armies on their feet. The second policy was undoubtedly to enable considerable regions, which were IN FOOT anti-Bolshevik, to organise themselves. That was done. I am not going to express an opinion as to what Central Russia wants. All I know is that, wherever armies have marched beyond a certain point in their attacks upon the Bolsheviks they have failed. The Ukrainians are hostile to Bolshevism. The Dons were hostile. We have equipped armies there to enable the population to determine their own fate. They have now a population of about thirty or forty millions beyond them in Siberia and the Don and the Ukraine, and if they are opposed to Bolshevism they can hold their own, and the indications are that they can do so.

OUR FIRST CONCERN.

It is perfectly certain that this country, with the enormous burden we can upon it by the war, cannot undertake the responsibility of financing civil war in Russia indefinitely. (Cheers.) Our first concern must be for our own country. There is no use or road to Bolshevism than financial bankruptcy. That was the beginning of the revolution in France, and it had a good deal to do with the revolution in Russia. If we pile burdens on the shoulders of the people in respect of things which are unproductive, it is the surest way to sink this country into the same morass as Russia is in.

THE FRENCH ATTITUDE.

I am asked by my right hon. friend about an announcement in the French Press of an agreement between the French Government and ourselves—not an agreement, but an indication of a policy of the French Government, which happens to be the same as ours—a feeling that they cannot burden the French taxpayer with any further obligations in respect to the conduct of these operations in Russia. I ask the House to remember one thing when it comes to consider why Bolshevism, in spite of its obnoxious characteristics, has been able to make military headway. According to the Bolshevists, Russia has been invaded by British and American forces, as well as French, Italians, Serbians, Letts, Finns, Czecho-Slovaks, and Poles. Many of these races have had historical feuds between themselves and the Russian people. There is a good deal of racial animosity between them, and there is no doubt that Bolshevism has been able to excite a good deal of hatred on their side owing to that fact. I am dealing with facts.

Mr. Pemberton Billing—Is it surmise or fact?

Mr. Lloyd George—You can form your own conclusion. I say they are facts. That is the information I have. I have read a good deal, and have seen many people—not Bolshevists. (Laughter.)

WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK?

Let us face the difficulty. What is the outlook? You have the Baltic States, Finland, Poland, the Caucasus, Georgia, Armenia—all those forces and the Bolshevists. Why cannot you get unity? Because their objects, in one fundamental respect, are incompatible. Denikin and Koltchak are fighting two great main objects—the destruction of Bolshevism and the restoration of good government in Russia. The Esthonians do not want a great united Russia, and to the Letvians and Lithuanians it is poison. Of the Ukraine I am not quite sure. They are divided. What I want to point out is how complicated the whole Russian problem is. It is not a plain, straightforward fight between two rival ideals or systems. What are we to do? That is one of our great difficulties, and it is impossible in the circumstances for any man to be able to lay down a series of principles without grave anxiety, doubt, and trepidation.

GREAT BURDENS.

We have great burdens. There is a general desire for economy. There are claims for intervention elsewhere, for Britain to restore the semblance of good government and equity. True, but How can we do all these things? There are Germans still in the Baltic provinces. That is full of menace. I wonder whether that is fully realised. They must be cleared out; otherwise Europe is not safe. That is why the Conference I attended in Paris decided to take action in that respect. Can we take action in Russia, Armenia, and elsewhere? Will any sane man advise us to undertake this terrible responsibility of restoring order in a country that is a continent where no country has ever intervened without landing itself in disaster? All I can say is—I take no responsibility. I have warned my hon. friends, whose detestation of Bolshevism is no deeper than mine, that Bolshevism would lead to black re-action, and always has done so, and, therefore, I hate it. It is the enemy of everything that is good in what they value. But that is not the way to fight it. I am not afraid of Bolshevism in any land that is well governed. It has to be fought by sympathetic justice in all countries, by planting confidence in all classes, the rich and the poor; yes, and the vast multitude that are neither rich nor poor, but whose path is just near enough to the morass to see their friends drop into it from time to time. We must plant confidence in all of them, that their complaints will be heard and determined with justice after they have been heard with sympathy. If we do that, I have no fear of revolution, but I dread wild adventures in lands whose conditions are unknown, and where nothing but catastrophe has awaited every Empire and every army that has invaded them. (Cheers.)

COLONEL WALTER GUINNESS.

Colonel Walter Guinness said that the Prime Minister's speech was a deep disappointment to those who wished to keep their obligations to Russia. It would be disastrous if we made enemies of our Allies in Russia. Why could we not give moral support to Admiral Koltchak and General Denikin by recognising them as the *de facto* Government of the territories they controlled?

Colonel Malone expressed satisfaction at the Prime Minister's speech.

General Surtees said that he hoped that the Prime Minister would keep to his pledge that Turkey proper would be kept intact.

THE BALKANS.

Colonel Aubrey Herbert demanded a clear policy from the Government in regard to the Balkan States and the Near East. He said that over the whole of the East we were getting an atmosphere of Sinn Fein.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore declared that he was anxious about the policy of the Government in the Near East. When, he asked, was the Treaty of Peace with Turkey going to be concluded? Half our troubles in Egypt arose from the delay. It was imperative that our policy with regard to Egypt should be clearly stated.

General Page Croft said that the country would be very much disappointed with the speech of the Prime Minister with regard to Russia. He had given no lead on the subject.

Mr. J. H. Thomas said that the first essential to a restoration of normal conditions was peace, and he could not help deploring the refusal of America during the last few days to help to shape the destinies of the world. It most certainly added to our responsibilities. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that after what America had done in the war she would not now be averse from sharing the responsibility for maintaining the peace of the world by means of a League of Nations. With regard to Russia, those who were associated with the Labour Party did not desire, and did not pretend to defend, what was called Soviet rule. They did not defend murder. But crime begat crime, and they could not forget the outrages under the old *régime*. The Labour Party welcomed the Prime Minister's declaration that evening. He had given expression to his Liberal principles, and they hoped he would adhere to them and carry them out. (Hear, hear.)

MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour, who was loudly cheered on rising, said that the Prime Minister had made quite clear the attitude of the Government with regard to Russia. The Russian problem was an Allied, and not a British, problem. The difference that divided different speakers on the subject of Russia was, after all, small. Everybody desired to see a democratic Government established in Russia. It was quite impossible that this country could bear alone the excessive burden of intervention in Russia. None of the critics of the Government had suggested a clear-cut policy that could be followed in Russia. With regard to Turkey, it was impossible, until America had given a clear lead of her policy, to lay down the common policy of all the Associated Powers, of which America was one of the most important. He might say, however, that a great historic rate like the Turks were not going to be wiped off the map of the world by any arrangements made at any Peace Conference. It was a great misfortune that in regard to Syria, as well as in regard to Turkey, no settlement had yet been arrived at. It was not our fault. It had been openly stated in the Press of other countries that Great Britain, by being in military occupation of Syria, meant to remain the dominant Power there. There was not now, and there never had been, any shadow of truth in that statement. (Hear, hear.) There was no rivalry, and there could be no rivalry between this country and France on this matter, and whatever difficulties presented themselves it was our earnest wish to see them brought to a satisfactory conclusion in the friendliest co-operation with France. (Hear, hear.) With regard to Egypt, he had absolute confidence that the unrest there would be brought to an end, the more so as General Lord Allenby was in control of the situation and he possessed the confidence of the duty that lay before him. In the view of the Government, the question of the Sudan and the Suez Canal formed one organic and indissoluble whole, and neither in Egypt, the Sudan, or the British Empire did we mean to give up any of our responsibilities. (Cheers.) British supremacy existed, and was going to be maintained, and let no one make any mistake in that respect. (Cheers.) That was the principle on which the policy of the Government. (Hear, hear.) We desired in every way to associate the Egyptian native population with the government of the country. Egypt was disturbed by a certain amount of unrest, more especially because of what, if fulfilled, would damage Great Britain and the world, and, most of all, the Egyptian population itself. The Government had announced the appointment of a Commission, under Lord Milner, to investigate the situation on the spot, and to that policy they unalterably adhered. Until they got the report of that Commission, it would be folly for him to attempt to sketch out the lines of legislation or reform; but the Egyptian population might rest assured that our desire was to associate them, as far as possible, with the work of administration in Egypt, and to pursue the policy of amelioration there, which had made the country to utterly different to what it was under Turkish rule. (Cheers.)

The House rose at 11.5 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BELFAST.

DR. MacRORY AND TOLERATION.

The Ulida Bazaar, in aid of St. Anthony's new Roman Catholic Church at Willowfield, Belfast, was opened in the Ulster Hall yesterday by the Most Rev. Dr. MacRory, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor. His lordship said that hardly more than a century ago there was only one miserable little Catholic church in Belfast, and when they considered the number of fine churches now scattered over the city—all of them raised chiefly by the aid of local contributions—they were helped to realise how wonderful was the generosity of Belfast Catholics during the past century. It was only right and fair, he thought, on an occasion like that that he should acknowledge, and acknowledge with gratitude, that during the earlier portion of the period the Catholics of Belfast were liberally aided in the building of their churches by their Protestant fellow-townsmen, who sympathised with their enforced poverty, and rejoiced to come to their aid as fellow-Christians and fellow-Irishmen. (Applause). That was a period when the spirit of tolerance, and of at least a modified fraternal feeling which had been fostered during the period of Grattan's Parliament, was still in the Irish air. It was a period—and it was worth remembering—when the Protestants of Belfast, more than any other part of Ireland, grasped the meaning and the force of Grattan's repeated assertion that the Irish Protestant could never hope to be free till the Irish Catholic had ceased to be a slave. (Applause.) Alas! they had moved a good distance from that period of their history, and, to use the same phy, for there was nothing so necessary for the peace and well-being of this country as the common understanding and fraternal co-operation among all Irishmen. (Applause.) That understanding and that co-operation were coming, and they would come faster still if the honest democracy were left to itself, and not interfered with by designing politicians and representatives of capital.

IRISH METHODISTS AND SINN FEIN PROPAGANDA.

A meeting of the Committee on Public Questions, Rights, and Privileges of the Methodist Church in Ireland was held in Grosvenor Hall, Belfast, yesterday, the Rev. James Kirkwood (Coleraine), Vice-President of the Conference, occupying the chair. The question of appointing delegates to visit America along with the representatives of the Church of Ireland and the Presbyterian Church was under consideration. The following resolution was eventually adopted:—"That the present agitation in favour of establishing an Irish Republic is against the best interests of Ireland, and that it is desirable that the Methodists of the United States be more fully informed of the facts of the situation as they stand, and not as they are represented by advocates of the policy of separation."

A selection of the delegates to America has been left over.

ASSISTANT CLERKS (ABSTRACTORS).

Exam. Announced for 20th January.

At the last 9 examinations Students of SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green, Dublin, obtained 133 appointments, including FIRST PLACE UNITED KINGDOM at last examination, and BEST IRISH RESULT AT EACH COMPETITION.—(Advt.)

DECLINE OF IRISH DAIRYING.

NO BIG DECLINE IN FERMANAGH.

PROFESSOR WILKINSON'S EVIDENCE.

The Departmental Committee of Inquiry into the decline of dairying in Ireland sat in Enniskillen on Monday. The members present were: Messrs. R. H. Barton, D.L. (Chairman); Thos. Duggan, A. R. Lockett, and Patrick Bradley.

James M'Elroy, Drumwhinney, Kesh, who farmed 150 acres, said that at present they got 1s. 1d. a gallon at the creamery, and in 1912 about 3½d. Skim milk was worth now about 3d. a gallon.

Mr. Bradley—So you have got an increase of 300 per cent., and does it pay? No. I will keep less cows.

Taken through the items of the cost of a labourer, witness said that the total cost of a labourer pre-war was 27s. 8d., and now was 37s. 6d. to £2.

Mr. Bradley—That is not an increase of 100 per cent., and you are getting 300 per cent. more for milk.

Witness said that they had no scarcity of milk in their district.

Irvine Devitt, Irvinestown, said that he found that some of his best milking cows lost heavily after crossing them with a beefy short-horn bull.

Mr. Lockett—Have you any labour trouble? No, my family do all the work. If I had to keep labourers, I would give up farming.

Why? Because my wife and family would not be as well off as a servant boy by the end of the year.

W. H. West, Secretary of the County Committee of Agriculture, said that he farmed 90 acres, and in 1917-18 kept a herd of 16 cows. He found that milk did not pay. He cleared off his herd, and kept stores, which paid him £80 more in the year, and gave less trouble.

PROFESSOR WILKINSON'S EVIDENCE.

Professor R. H. Wilkinson, lecturer on Dairy Technology, Royal College of Science, and Department's Inspector for Connaught, Fermanagh, and South Tyrone, gave important evidence, and first dealt with the fallacy that people imagined that the decline in dairying could be measured by the decline in butter exports. To take butter exports, from 1914 to 1918 the tons of butter exported from Ireland fell from 42,786 to 19,901; and taking the yield of a cow to be 450 gallons in the year, and that 2.4 gallons of milk would yield one pound of butter, it would follow that milk cows in the same war period had decreased in number 274,620. No such decrease in the cow population had taken place, the total being, in reality, 62,090, or 5 per cent. Hence the exports of butter were not to be taken as the true index of the decline in milk production. Nor could the quantity of milk supplied to creameries be taken as a true measure of the decline or increase of milk, though there was reason to believe that it was a more reliable index than the butter export figures.

NO SERIOUS DECLINE.

Witness then gave his general conclusions which he arrived at from the figures submitted. He held that there was little evidence that there was a very serious decline in the production of milk in that district, and it was not a permanent one. Supply touched bottom in 1918, and were now on the up grade. The increased price of butter has had a beneficial effect, but if Great Britain wishes to attract larger supplies from Ireland she must be prepared to pay still higher prices, as they were competing with the home consumer for a limited supply. Increased prices would stimulate the industry and lead to increased output. The charges of "profiteering" against milk and butter producers were unfounded. The public must be prepared to pay a price that would not only provide the farmer with a living, but permit of the accumulation of capital to reinvest in the business.

THE FUTURE OF IRISH DAIRYING.

As to the future of dairying, the only sure safeguard was an increased yield per cow, and to only manufacture highest grade milk products. Subsidies for cheese making would soon be withdrawn, and a tariff barrier could not be raised against our Colonies, which were our keenest rivals. The farmer must be brought to realise that it only paid to keep and feed the best animals. Our average cow only gave 650 gallons, against 900 in Denmark, while Irish butter fetched in pre-war days 1d. to 2d. per lb. less than Danish and 1d. less than New Zealand first grade. There must be a levelling up of milk yields and prices obtained for dairy produce, and the farmers must have a thorough knowledge of their business and take advantage of the various schemes for the improvement of dairy cattle, co-operative creameries, and closer touch with the Agricultural Department, and owners of joint stock or proprietary creameries should interest themselves in the spread of education amongst their suppliers. Similarly the education of creamery managers should be more daily practical.

The Chairman thanked Professor Wilkinson for his very exhaustive and extremely interesting and instructive statement. It would take some time to grasp the full effect of the many figures handed in, and, if fulfilled, would damage Great Britain and the world, and, most of all, the Egyptian population itself. The Government had announced the appointment of a Commission, under Lord Milner, to investigate the situation on the spot, and to that policy they unalterably adhered. Until they got the report of that Commission, it would be folly for him to attempt to sketch out the lines of legislation or reform; but the Egyptian population might rest assured that our desire was to associate them, as far as possible, with the work of administration in Egypt, and to pursue the policy of amelioration there, which had made the country to utterly different to what it was under Turkish rule. (Cheers.)

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ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN BELFAST.

DR. MacRORY AND TOLERATION.

The Ulida Bazaar, in aid of St. Anthony's new Roman Catholic Church at Willowfield, Belfast, was opened in the Ulster Hall yesterday by the Most Rev. Dr. MacRory, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor. His lordship said that hardly more than a century ago there was only one miserable little Catholic church in Belfast, and when they considered the number of fine churches now scattered over the city—all of them raised chiefly by the aid of local contributions—they were helped to realise how wonderful was the generosity of Belfast Catholics during the past century. It was only right and fair, he thought, on an occasion like that that he should acknowledge, and acknowledge with gratitude, that during the earlier portion of the period the Catholics of Belfast were liberally aided in the building of their churches by their Protestant fellow-townsmen, who sympathised with their enforced poverty, and rejoiced to come to their aid as fellow-Christians and fellow-Irishmen. (Applause). That was a period when the spirit of tolerance, and of at least a modified fraternal feeling which had been fostered during the period of Grattan's Parliament, was still in the Irish air. It was a period—and it was worth remembering—when the Protestants of Belfast, more than any other part of Ireland, grasped the meaning and the force of Grattan's repeated assertion that the Irish Protestant could never hope to be free till the Irish Catholic had ceased to be a slave. (Applause.) Alas! they had moved a good distance from that period of their history, and, to use the same phy, for there was nothing so necessary for the peace and well-being of this country as the common understanding and fraternal co-operation among all Irishmen. (Applause.) That understanding and that co-operation were coming, and they would come faster still if the honest democracy were left to itself, and not interfered with by designing politicians and representatives of capital.

IRISH METHODISTS AND SINN FEIN PROPAGANDA.

A meeting of the Committee on Public Questions, Rights, and Privileges of the Methodist Church in Ireland was held in Grosvenor Hall, Belfast, yesterday, the Rev. James Kirkwood (Coleraine), Vice-President of the Conference, occupying the chair. The question of appointing delegates to visit America along with the representatives of the Church of Ireland and the Presbyterian Church was under consideration. The following resolution was eventually adopted:—"That the present agitation in favour of establishing an Irish Republic is against the best interests of Ireland, and that it is desirable that the Methodists of the United States be more fully informed of the facts of the situation as they stand, and not as they are represented by advocates of the policy of separation."

A selection of the delegates to America has been left over.

ASSISTANT CLERKS (ABSTRACTORS).

Exam. Announced for 20th January.

At the last 9 examinations Students of SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 Stephen's Green, Dublin, obtained 133 appointments, including FIRST PLACE UNITED KINGDOM at last examination, and BEST IRISH RESULT AT EACH COMPETITION.—(Advt.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A SOLDIER'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I think it is time that the Dublin public were reminded that some, at any rate, of their number are conspicuously lacking in courtesy and gratitude to those who helped to save Ireland from the hand of the Hun. In my own case, I fought since August, 1914, for my beautiful country and my ungrateful countrymen, until I was invalided out of the Army a year ago, "totally disabled" by wounds.

On many occasions of late I have had to stand on the platform of trams, whilst able-bodied young men, comfortably seated inside, have gazed in admiration at my crutches. Again, on other occasions, tram drivers and conductors have ignored my appeals to stop, in spite of my signalling to them with my crutch. To-day, in the snow, I was left standing by two trams, which passed me by in rapid contempt. If this be a part of the Sinn Fein policy, it is not only un-Irish, but inhuman. In London and Paris trams and buses will stop anywhere to pick up a disabled man.

My only regret is that some of these people will never know what we have gone through to save their wretched skins. Oh, if only the "Zepps" could have reached Dublin! Then their eyes might have been opened.—Yours, etc., "OLD ARMY."

Dublin, November 17th, 1919.

READY-MADE TOWNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—The interesting article by a Special Correspondent in your issue of the 12th instant upon the subject of utilising the out-lying aerodromes to alleviate the housing trouble makes me more confident than ever that the suggestions ought not to be turned down without the closest investigation by a competent body created for the purpose; for it is clear that there are grave differences of opinion over fundamental points. I take the liberty to maintain the opinions which I expressed in the *Irish Statesman* of October 11th, in spite of your correspondent's unfavourable criticism. Furthermore, I believe the opportunity for the working classes of Dublin to obtain for themselves several hundred houses in splendidly healthy surroundings to be so tempting that I leave the Trades Council and other bodies of directly interested citizens to bestir themselves if they have the energy to apply to truly constructive work.—Yours, etc., "R. NAUDIN."

Dublin, November 17th, 1919.

THE NEW POOR AND "TIPPING."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I was pleased to read "Anti-Tip's" letter in yesterday's *Irish Times* on the subject of tipping. Personally, I consider the whole system as an outrage on an already over-taxed public, and I am quite certain that, if any firm stand were taken in the matter, it would have the co-operation of the public as a whole. It is certainly quite unfair and unjust that men such as railway porters, who are already in receipt of wages amounting in many cases to three times their pre-war rates, should expect and receive "tips" from unfortunate individuals who are, through force of circumstances, compelled to travel, and very often find difficulty in raising the price of their fare.

One cannot even have one's hair dressed without being expected to "tip" an already well-paid barber; and personally I never do, for I consider that if I pay 1s. to have my hair dressed, I have paid quite enough. Hotels are possibly the worst offenders in this respect. If one stays a night in a hotel, and has only bed and breakfast in the place, he has before leaving to "remember" the boots, hall-porter, waiter, and chamber-maid, and lift attendant, if there be one, in addition to paying (often) for his accommodation and fare. It is a well-known fact that hotel proprietors regulate the wages of their servants accordingly, the waiters and boots relying solely on "tips."

It would be a much more satisfactory method if charges generally were increased (assuming that such a course were necessary), and this whole most annoying and undesirable system abolished entirely. I am quite confident that, if the public in general, and the travelling public in particular, were to take a firm stand in the matter, the custom would very soon die out. I often wondered why the Commercial Travellers' Association never took the matter up—I am aware that they did—for the knight of the road is fair game for tip-hunters. I am unaware of a single argument in favour of "tipping."—Yours, etc., ANOTHER ANTI-TIP."

Waterford, November 16th, 1919.

THE MILK CRUSADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In reply to the letter in to-day's *Irish Times*, I think that the idea underlying the scheme has not been grasped. We wish to avoid milk *dépôts*, and to bring the milk direct and uncontaminated to the consumer. We hope, if our plan succeeds, that it will be copied by others, and that milk, plentiful and cheap, will be provided for all who wish to buy. It is not a charitable scheme, but one of social utility. As we said in our last letter, the scheme should figures handed in will, if fulfilled, would damage be self-supporting, and the initial expenses. It is to meet those expenses that we appeal for funds; roughly, these expenses are buying of goats, fencing and shelters in fields, etc.

There are people in Dublin with no money to buy milk for their children at present prices; but there are also people with money who are unable to buy sufficient milk for their children, the dairies in crowded areas in the city having a very limited supply. This is the state of affairs we wish to remedy, and we hope to retail the milk at three-pence per pint—possibly for less. A committee is being formed, and we hope that anyone having time and a desire to aid will communicate with us. Undoubtedly a most great poverty in the city, and Miss Rothwell's scheme of free milk is an excellent one. We would recommend her to consult Miss Whitty, of the United Irishwomen, before deciding on cow's milk for her babies. The statistics of infant mortality where goat's milk is in use are very enlightening.—Yours, etc.,

MAUD GONNE MCBRIDE.

MADELINE FRENCH-MULLEN.

73 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin,
November 17th, 1919.

ST. PATRICK'S SEWING CLASS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Every year, as the cold comes on and the conditions of the poor become more difficult, you have kindly printed a letter from me on behalf of St. Patrick's Sewing Class and *Depôt* for the sale of clothes to the poor, at 52 Francis street. Winter is upon us with a heavy hand. Once more the sufferings of the really poor (still some of these remain in this district) will be intensified, and I appeal for aid to us for help. Every day I see them; three times a week I serve them in our clothing depôt. Very grievous it is to be unable to supply their obvious need at a price which is low enough for their purses. It is a hard thing to let many of our poor customers go out shivering into this cold because we have nothing they can buy.

We need for our *depôt* old clothes of every sort or kind—men's and women's, boys' and girls', children's and infants'. None is too bad to be useful, nor are any too good for us. Very good dresses and evening dresses we sell to the poor of a better class. The money received for the sale of these clothes partly goes to buy material and to pay a staff of women who work for us. These women are all needy—widows, women with large families, lonely poor women with no one to whom they can look for help. Eighteen to twenty of these women come every Wednesday for their work. The few shillings they earn are of real importance to them. I cannot urge too strongly upon those who read this to send us help. Please send it—anything you can send, and curtains sending it as the year goes on; for our *depôt* is always open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays through the year, and we always have a great need to supply. Besides clothes we welcome any kind of old blankets, furniture, bedding, anything.

Anyone who will help us should send per tram delivery to me at this address.—Yours, etc.,

ISABEL HICKEY.

Lady-in-Charge St. Patrick's Mission.
The Mission House, 1 St. Patrick's Close, Dublin.
November 17th, 1919.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

MR. O'GRADY AND HIS MISSION.

A Press Association telegram from Copenhagen on Monday says:—Mr. O'Grady will be assisted in his negotiations with the Bolsheviks by two friends, who are accompanying him at his desire—namely, Mr. R. Nathan and Mr. L. M. Call, the latter of whom knows Russian, and has had experience in Russia.

In conversation with Reuter's Correspondent this morning, Mr. O'Grady said that he had been acquainted with M. Litvinoff in England, where he had also heard him address several meetings. He had, he said, a high opinion of M. Litvinoff personally, so that he was the more hopeful of success in the object of his mission, which was not only to get prisoners exchanged, but, if possible, to arrange for the return of any British civilians in Russia who so desired.

Mr. O'Grady states that he was not authorised to deal with the question of French or other Allied nationals in Russia.

Referring to the treatment of prisoners, Mr. O'Grady was emphatic in his testimony as to the good treatment extended to Bolshevist prisoners by Great Britain, saying that Labour would gladly have made its voice heard had this not been the case, and he was evidently hopeful that the reports of the good treatment extended to the British prisoners would prove correct.

Referring to certain comments in the British Press, the Correspondent asked what would happen if M. Litvinoff desired to make a communication on a question going beyond the exchange of prisoners. While not saying that he would refuse such, Mr. O'Grady declared: "My instructions from the Government are specifically to negotiate on the question of the exchange of prisoners, and on that question only."

Asked for his opinion on the Soviet *régime*, Mr. O'Grady said that in view of the conflicting reports he would like to see for himself before expressing an opinion. He was agreeably surprised to hear that two British privates were accompanying M. Litvinoff, and he was unable to imagine any other reason for their coming than to testify regarding the treatment of our prisoners by the Bolsheviks.

Mr. Nathan, however, subsequently declared that he thought it possible that they were two wounded British prisoners whose release had been promised.

Mr. R. Nathan, who is accompanying Mr. O'Grady, is a brother of the Right Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY'S RECITAL.

The bad weather interfered but slightly with the attendance at the Royal Dublin Society's Recital yesterday. The advance programme had shown that three little-known sonatas were to be given, but that had little to do with it. In Dublin we are largely interested in investigation, and come to hear this or that performer, accepting their choice of work with amazing complacency. But, in spite of the fine classical style in which it was given—perhaps because of it, for it lacked nothing in interpretation—one must say that the Beethoven Sonata was not a happy choice. Frankly, it was dull, and points the moral of an essay by Ernest Newman ("Putting the Classics in their Place"), where he says: "Only the sanctimonious prigs among us will deny that occasionally, whether because of a momentary failure of inspiration, a momentary haste or carelessness, or because of the limitations of the technical resources of his time, a Classic has set down on paper things that an intelligent modern touch or two would improve." Rather daring, but it was this idea that led to Grieg's beautiful second parts to some of Mozart's piano sonatas, in order, as he said, "to give them a tonal effect appealing to our modern ears." One thought of all this in the two first movements of Sonate, Op. 5, No. 2, which, for Beethoven, are so strangely colourless. The *Sonate Allegro* of the first is very fine, full of the promise which came to such fruition in Beethoven's bigger works. Here one noticed the fine accord of the clear, soft-toned piano—reinforcement again the rich resonance of the strings. Both Miss Lord and Mr. Mundy incline to the classical, as against the temperamental style of playing. Mr. Mundy's tone in the De Pesth Sonate *Prelude* was extremely good, its richness and purity adding to the dignity of the movement. He showed throughout this sonata an artistic sense of phrasing; the *Sarabande* was lifted quite beyond the original idea of a dance, making the return to rythm in *Minuetta con grazia* delightful. In Sonate, Op. 15 (Camille Chevillard), we had extraordinary richness of colour, and one listening to this could understand Forsyth's plea for the "cello as a colour medium. The 'cello is always to the fore, it is true, but behind it all was the fine playing of Miss Annie Lord. Her playing is of a high mental order, while of later years the warmth needed has crept into it.

BUSINESS FIRMS

Requiring Women Typists or Clerks should call up 2078 (Rosse College, Stephen's Green). 63 Certificates in Shorthand, Typewriting, etc., gained by Pupils since April, 1918.—(Advt.)

Fashionable Intelligence

The Earl of Enniskillen arrived in Dublin last Friday from England. He left yesterday for Kildare for the Curragh Races.

The Countess of Stamford has arrived at Kingstown from England.

The Earl and Countess of Granard have returned to Castle Forbes.

The Earl and Countess of St. Germans, the Duke of Beaufort's son-in-law and daughter, have taken a house at Horton, near Hawkesbury Upton, for the hunting season.

The Earl and Countess of Desart have arrived at 2 Rutland Gardens, London, from Desart Court, Kilkenny.

Lord HolmPatrick left Dublin last night for England.

Lady Templemore, after a brief visit to England, has returned to Dunbrody Park, Wexford.

Lady Poë has returned to Abbeyleix from London.

Lady Russell gave the fourth dance last night at Oliney, Terenure, of a series which is being given by Dublin hostesses.

Miss Barry has returned to 25 St. Stephen's Green from London.

Switzers are featuring a dainty selection of the latest Novelties in Lace Collars.—Switzer and Co., Ltd., Grafton street.

A Manufacturer's Collection of Winter Coats, many with cosy Fur Collars, in Velours, Blanket, Cheviot, and Homespuns, from 42s., 49s. 6d., 59s. 6d., 78s. 6d.—W. Holmes, Dublin, Ltd., 69, 70, 71 George's street.

Graceful Evening Suits.—Pearson and Co., Tailors, 64 Dawson st.

Cosy Dressing Jackets and Dressing Gowns, in padded silk and ripple cloth, at Slyne's, Grafton street.

Arrivals at Kingstown per Royal Mail Steamers.—Dr. and Mrs. J. F. Keogh, Captain R. J. Cullen, Captain P. J. Cullen, Captain C. F. Roe, Captain Fred. Kennedy, General and Mrs. Hickey, Dr. and Mrs. Wyckham, Captain E. A. Telford, Dr. McAuliffe, Colonel H. A. Boyd, Countess of Rosse, Colonel Day, Major Stevens, Captain and Lady Mary Kirk, Major and Mrs. Stevens, Colonel Kirk, Dr. First, R. B. Anderson, Miss McHugh, Gwyn Duffy, P. J. McAndrew, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur McDonnell, Robert M'Seary, H. Campbell, Hamilton Edwards, P. J. Byrne, Mrs. D. Cranny, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Adamson, Miss Joy, Goodbody.

Departures from Kingstown per Royal Mail Steamers.—Curtain J. Byrne, Lieutenant E. H. Torney, Dr. Cecil Huddersfield, Rev. Kenneth and Mrs. Medley, Lieutenant N. B. Harris, Captain and Mrs. W. E. Dimond, Right Hon. Sir William Goulding, Bart., Dr. R. A. Lawder, Major Henry, Major Newton, Major Cooper, Colonel and Mrs. Gwynn, Captain S. Gribbon, Dr. Davitt, Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Rev. Father O'Callaghan, Captain and Mrs. Richardson, Colonel and Mrs. Jackson, Major Jordanne, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Adair, Victor L. Dowden, Miss C. Curtis, E. F. Doyle, J. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, John Bagwell, R. A. Andrews, Mrs. Leahy, Miss Patricia Mackey, Mrs. Bell.

Fresh arrivals of New Furs this week at McBirney's.

The Mansfield Sisters are at present showing the Latest Furs, in Skunk, Mole, Beaver, etc., made from most reliable skins, at keen-cut prices.—28 Wicklow street.

Special Display of Costumes and Wrap Coats, in all the leading styles and materials. Prices Strictly Moderate.—Davis and Co. (late Ogilvy's), 45 Grafton st.

Superfluous Hair permanently removed; sixteen years' complete success; Lotion, 5/6. Perfection Face Cream, a perfect skin food, 4/6.—Prof. Kennedy, 209 Gt. Brunswick street, Dublin.

Mourning Orders executed on the shortest notice.—Davis (late Ogilvy's), 45 Grafton street.

Any quantity of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off Clothes Wanted; highest cash prices given.—Mrs Bradie, 21 Wellington quay, Dublin.

THE AMERICAN MARKETS.

STOCKS CLOSED IRREGULAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, MONDAY.

Stocks opened heavy, with selling for both accounts, this becoming urgent as the session progressed. General Motors went off nearly 11 and Crucible Steel 15 points. Some Rails displayed strength, but at mid-day the weakness of the Exchange, with a rise in call money to 12 p.c., caused a shrinkage in these gains. Almost simultaneously came the news of the Court's decision forfeiting the Southern Pacific Company's Californian oil lands. Southern Pacific lost 7½ and Specialities 1 to 10 points. The market later rallied on buying by Wall Street and General Motors went up 17 points from the lowest, but the closing was irregular.

CLOSING PRICES.

Eng Parity.	Stocks	Closing Bid Prices. Saturday.	Business Done. Monday. H.	L.
127¾	U.S. 2½ Funded.....	100

FINANCIAL NEWS

DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE.

OTHER REALISATION PRESSURE.
THE PREFD.-ORD FALL HEAVILY.

There was an unmistakable downward trend in the Dublin Stock Exchange yesterday on selling pressure, influenced, no doubt, by the growing outlook in more respects than one, of less weakened perceptibly to effect business in Textiles, Marconi, Dunlop Rubber, and Tobacco were offered more or less on a general decline. The only feature in Government Funds was a fall of 1 in War Loan and Cons. (tax free) Stock. The tone hardened later. Hibernian Banks were unchanged. Slightly easier prices obtained for Brewery and Distillery Ord. Shares changed hands. Dundalk Steam Shares had an improved tendency. Marconi Shares were pressed for sale and fell heavily, but Americans rallied a little. Some weak spots were shown among the few Home Rails dealt in, but there was no particular feature. Dublin United Tramways were once more firmer. Parent Tyres were dull and mostly firm, but Dunlop Rubber Shares further declined 1 to 10. The Preference Shares were more or less severe. Coasts did not fall no less than 3½ to 4½ for a small amount. Bleachers, Calico, and Spinners were under sharp pressure. Burke Shares were weaker, with little doing. "Irish Glass" Pref. show a good advance. Imperial Tobacco and leading oils tended downwards. Bank Funds show irregular price movements. Bank Four per Cent. opened 1 lower at 84, and then recovered a shade to 99½. War Loan Five per Cent. fell ½ to 91, but Funding Four per Cent. rose ½ to 75, and Irish Three per Cent. ½ to 56. Consols receded ½, and War Loan 4½ per Cent. 85½. Dublin Corporation Stock was steady at 72.

Of idle, Hibernians rose ½ to 54½, and Ulsters repeated 10½.

Breweries, etc., Dublin Distillers Ord. fell to 6s. 6d., and Guinness Ord. ½ to 354. Allied in Steam securities was confined to Ord., which opened at a recovery of ½ at later were further bid up to 19½.

Coast Ord. shares were pressed for sale, and dropped ½ to 54½, ½, but Americans rose 2s. 6d., 3ls. 9d., while Canadians receded 1s.

Dublin Rails were sellers in some cases, and South Eastern fell ½ to 22, Midland Western 1 to 31, and Great Southern and Western Guaranteed 2 to 67, while ditto Ord. fell 6d., and Great Northern Ord. 83.

Textiles, Dublin United Ord. rose ½ to 7½. Some more were under notice. Dunlop Rubber Ord. fell 1 to 10 x.d., and Parent Tyre Ord. ½ to 2½ 3d., while Defd. repeated 63s. Of the Pref. 10½d.

Coal shares, Webb rose 1s. to 17s., Pim Bros. continue on offer at 4½.

Among Textiles, the market was mostly declining. Bleachers fell 1s. to 33s. 6d., Dyers 3s. 9d., Calicos 2s. 6d., Coasts Pref. 1s. 6d., and Spinners 1s. 6d. to 76s., 75s. 6d. Ord. fell at 8½, and Cotton Ord. at 90s. were 1 lower. Lever Bros. 6½ p.c. Pref. fell 1½d.

Trading etc., shares, "Irish Times" 1st Pref. fell to 77s. 6d. Dublin Pref. closed ½ at 8 ½, and the Debs. ½ to 8½.

Of the other business done Imperial Tobacco fell to 65s. 6d., and Shells ½ to 9½, ½. Burke Rails repeated 11½.

The following prices obtained:—

Dundalk Steam rose ½ to 6½ bid. Dundalk Steam rose ½ to 6½ bid. Dundalk Steam rose ½ to 6½ bid.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.

SALE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), AT 1.30 O'CLOCK (FOR 2 O'CLOCK SHARP TIME).

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—BUDD DOYLE'S ESTATE.
GROSVENOR HOUSE, MONKSTOWN.—POSSESSION JULY, 1920.

1, 2, 3, AND 5, 6, 7, AND 8 GROSVENOR TERRACE, MONKSTOWN.
IN SEPARATE LOTS. POSSESSION OF No. 5.

AUBURN TERRACE (THREE COTTAGES), MONKSTOWN.
MONTGOMERY and CHATTUR, Solicitors, 13 Molesworth street.

SAUNDERSON'S ESTATE.
Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, AND No. 24 FAIRVIEW AVENUE, FAIRVIEW.
GROUND RENTS out of Nos. 20 to 23 FAIRVIEW AVENUE.
" " " " 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, AND 15 FAIRVIEW.
BARRINGTON and SONS, Solicitors, 10 Ely place.

£24 19s. 3d. IMPROVED RENT, CHARGED UPON 29 ACRES, CO. DUBLIN.
COLLIS and WARD, Solicitors, 13 Clare street.

No. 41 PEMBROKE ROAD.—LET TO YEARLY TENANT.
T. T. L. OVEREND, Solicitor, Ely place.

TRIEVE-NA-GREENA, MONKSTOWN.—No. 7 ALMA ROAD.
POSSESSION TO PURCHASER. RANDAL J. HOWE, Solicitor, Eustace street.

No. 130 ROCK ROAD, FACING SEA, MERRION (POSSESSION TO PURCHASER)
STEWART and ORR, Solicitors, Great Brunswick street.

Nos. 110, 112, & 114 ROCK ROAD. BOOTERSTOWN (POSSESSION NO. 110).
J. L. SCALLAN and CO., Solicitors, Suffolk street.

109 ACRES CO. KILDARE, FIRST QUALITY LAND, WITH MEDIUM RESIDENCE, known as MOUNT ARMSBORO. A FIRST-CLASS, CHICELY-SITUATED RESIDENTIAL FARM. POSSESSION AND GOODWILL. D. J. REILLY, Solicitor, Trim.

107 MOYNE ROAD, RATHMINES.—UNOCCUPIED (CLEAR POSSESSION).
WHITNEY, MOORE, and KELLEH, Solicitors, Kildare street.

FREAME MOUNT, HOWTH ROAD, CLONTARF (POSSESSION TO PURCHASER).
Messrs. REEVES and SON, Solicitors, Merrion square.

FURZEWOLD, SUMMIT, HOWTH (POSSESSION TO PURCHASER).
LAMBERT and WARREN, Solicitors, Eustace street.

FULL PARTICULARS, ORDERS TO VIEW, AND CONDITIONS OF SALE FROM THE AUCTIONEERS:

FURNITURE SALE.

SALE THURSDAY NEXT, 20TH NOVEMBER.
106 LOWER BAGGOT STREET.
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

THE RESIDUE OF FURNITURE, comprising:—Two Mahogany Enclosed Sideboards, Walnut Chiffonier, Gilt Overmantel, Suite of Mahogany Chairs, Brass and Iron Fenders and Fireirons, Cabinets, Armchairs and Couches, Work and Trio Tables, Banner Screens, Carved Ivory Basket, Figures and Ornaments Under Shades, Paintings and Engravings, Pair of Lustres, Books, Gasoliers, Hall Lamp, Console Table with Marble Slab, large Kauc Hole Writing Table, Barometers, Grandfather Clock, Suite Mahogany Hall Chairs, Decanters, Glass Dishes, Jugs, Celery Bowls, and Sundry Glass Ware; Silver and Plated Ware, Fowling Piece, etc., etc.; Wardrobes, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Chairs, Commodes, Toilet Ware Towel Rails, Mahogany and Brass and Black Bedsteads, with Springs and Hair Mattresses; Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, etc.; Iron Safe, Kitchen Tables, Mangle, Presses, and Culinary Utensils.

ON VIEW MORNING OF SALE FROM 10 TO 12. SALE AT 12 O'CLOCK SHARP.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,
GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS OF FARM AND LETTINGS OF LAND BY
PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, CATTLE, SHEEP AND WOOL SALESMEN,
49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.
TELEPHONES ... ... 535 DUBLIN, AND 71 BALLSBRIDGE.

NEXT THURSDAY, 20TH NOVEMBER.
TRUSTEES' SALE.
IMPORTANT AUCTION OF GRASS FARM,
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY. HELD FOR EVER. FREE OF RENT.
CRADDOCKSTOWN, DUNBOYNE, CO. MEATH.
ELEVEN MILES FROM DUBLIN.

P. O'CONNOR and SON are favoured with instructions from the Trustees of THE HARTLEY ESTATE, to SELL BY AUCTION, at their ESTATE SALEROOMS, 49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN, on THURSDAY NEXT, 20th NOVEMBER, at 1.30 o'clock, ALL THE INTEREST AND GOODWILL IN THE FARM OF CRADDOCKSTOWN, containing about 92 statute acres, held for ever Free of Rent.

The Lands are all in grass, of excellent quality, and have been let for some months past on the 11 months' system, producing excellent profit rents.

For all further particulars apply to THE AUCTIONEERS, or to
EDWARD WHITE, Solicitor having carriage of Sale, 16 Molesworth street.

THIS DAY (TUESDAY), 18th NOVEMBER.
TANKARDSTOWN, TANKERVILLE, BRIMORE, KNOCKNAGIN, BALBRIGGAN, and HOLLYWOOD, NAUL.—Letting of 1,300 Acres Prime Grazing Land, in the usual divisions. Letting at Tankerville, 12 o'clock punctually. Remainder immediately afterwards, Hollywood at 2 o'clock.

THIS DAY.
HOLLYWOOD, NAUL.—For Mr. F. Wilson, Esq.—20 Acres Grazing. Sale immediately after Auction for Mr. Chenevix at Hollywood.

THIS DAY.
HIGH STREET, BALBRIGGAN.—Administratrix Sale.—Toomey, deceased.—Compact Cottage, with Garden, Yard, and Outoffices. Sale 2.30 o'clock. Residue Furniture. On the Premises at 2 o'clock.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 19th NOVEMBER.
CREEKSTOWN, ASHBOURNE, for Mr. Little, Esq.—170 Acres Prime Fattening Land, including 35 Acres 1st Crop Meadow, in divisions. Sale at 12 o'clock punctually.
SAME DAY.
HAMMONDTOWN HOUSE, for Mrs. Kennedy.—70 Acres Prime Grazing Land, in divisions. Sale 1 o'clock, immediately after Auction at Creekstown.
SAME DAY.
BAYSTOWN, RATOATH, for Mrs. Moran.—170 Acres Prime Land, including 25 Acres 1st Crop Meadow. Auction at 2 o'clock.
SAME DAY.
PEACOCKSTOWN, RATOATH, for W. Kennedy, Esq.—40 Acres in 1, 2, or 3 divisions; well watered, fenced, and herded. Sale 2.30 o'clock.
SAME DAY.
CHEEVERSTOWN, PRIESTOWN, for Mrs. C. Isdale.—50 Acres Grazing, including 20 Acres Aftermass. Letting at 3.30 o'clock.
NEXT FRIDAY, 21st NOVEMBER.
KNOCKSTOWN, SWORDS, for Misses Crean.—Letting of 97 Acres Prime Grazing Land. Sale 12 o'clock.
SAME DAY.
BREMORE, BALBRIGGAN, for Mrs. Hamlet.—Letting of 150 Acres, in divisions, including 25 Acres 1st Crop Meadow. Sale 2 o'clock.
SAME DAY.
FLEMINGTON, BALBRIGGAN, for Mrs. Murphy.—Letting of 125 Acres, in divisions, including 12 Acres 2nd Crop Meadow. Sale 2 o'clock.

PATRICK O'CONNOR & SON.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, &c.
49 QUEEN STREET, DUBLIN.

FURNITURE SALE TO-DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT
"ADVIE," 65 GROSVENOR ROAD, RATHGAR.
TO PREVENT OVERCROWDING, A CHARGE OF ONE SHILLING WILL BE MADE FOR ADMISSION.

PROPERTY SALE, THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 20.
10 BELVIDERE PLACE, MOUNTJOY SQUARE.
POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.
CAN BE INSPECTED ON OUR ORDER TO VIEW, between 2.30 and 4.30 daily. Head rent £3. Lease 999 years. Valuation £26.

A FEE-SIMPLE GROUND RENT OF £54.
Messrs. LARKIN and CO., Solicitors, 51 Dame street, Dublin.

KILMACUD HOUSE, STILLORGAN.
STANDING DETACHED ON 44 ACRES.
Messrs. TAYLOR, SON, and ROBINSON, Solicitors, 19 St. Andrew street.

MARTINSTOWN HOUSE,
Three miles from the Curragh, six miles from Newbridge, County Kildare.
STANDING ON 139 ACRES 2 ROODS 28 PERCHES (STATUTE MEASURE).
The principal value of the Property is in the Timber, which comprises Oak, Spruce, Ash, Scotch Fir, Beech, Sycamore, Oak, Ash, Scotch Fir, Poplar, Beech, Larch, Elm, and Chestnut. The Timber includes PHOTOGRAPHS OF THIS MOST ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY CAN BE SEEN AT THIS OFFICE.
M. GOOD, Esq., Solicitor, 3 Dawson street, Dublin.

18 HARCOURT STREET.
WE are instructed by W. L. R. COCHRANE, Esq., who is changing his Offices, to SELL THE ABOVE, which is undoubtedly one of the most convenient and best-equipped Houses in the City, over £1,410 having been expended within recent years on modernising it and bringing it up to date in every respect. Head rent £21/4. LEASE FOR 19YRS. The premises can be inspected at any time.

ST. BEE'S, 1 SION HILL TERRACE, KIMMAGE ROAD,
HAROLD'S CROSS. SEMI-DETACHED. POSSESSION TO PURCHASER.
A MODERN HOUSE, containing 2 reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, maid's room, kitchen, scullery, hot bath, W.C.'s, conservatory; electric light; shed for motor cycle. Ground rent £5. Lease 580 years to run. P.I. Valuation £22.

Messrs. BURTON and SON, Solicitors, Dame street.

DOCKRELL LIMITED.
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,
SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT
No. 1 MOUNT NORRIS VILLAS, BRAY,
OF MODERN AND USEFUL
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS,
LADY'S CYCLE, FIREPROOF SAFE, &c.
P. J. BYRNE & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, BRAY.

SALE TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), 12 O'CLOCK.
ON VIEW UP TO HOUR OF SALE.
ARDEEVIN, BELGRAVE RD., MONKSTOWN.
MESSRS. HAZLEY and CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, ON THE PREMISES, AS ABOVE, THE ENTIRE
CAPITAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS,
including:—Drawingroom Suite, in Walnut; All-Brass Curbs and Fire Brasses, Rocking and Occasional Chairs; handsomely-carved bidebeard, with Lofty Mirrored Back; Etchings, Pictures; Adjustable Gasalier; superb Hall Hat and Umbrella Stand, in richly-carved Walnut; Room and Stair Carpets, Linoleum, Mats; USUAL BEDROOM FURNITURE, comprising choice Bedroom Suites, in Satinwood and Carved Walnut; Writing Table; USUAL KITCHEN FURNITURE, Patent Seven-top Mangle, Deal Tables, Patent Gas Cooker, House Ladder; Garden Tools, &c. Rose, and other Miscellaneous Effects.
SALE PUNCTUALLY AT TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON.
HAZLEY & CO., AUCTIONEERS, BLACKROCK.

ON VIEW THIS DAY. SALE TO-MORROW.
CO. WESTMEATH.
IMPORTANT SALE OF ANTIQUE & MODERN FURNITURE
OUTDOOR EFFECTS & LIVE STOCK, HUMBER MOTOR CAR.

MESSRS. BENNETT and SON are favoured with instructions from Cecil T. Ribton-Crampton, Esq., to SELL BY AUCTION, on the PREMISES, LOWTOWN HOUSE, KILLUCAN, CO. WESTMEATH.

THE ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE,
two Pianofortes by Collard and Collard, Gramophone, Mahogany Sideboards, Dining Tables and Chairs, Sarcophagus, Old Mahogany Plate Buckets, Gilt Mirrors and Console Tables, Card and Work ditto, Grandfather Clock, in Chippendale case; Mahogany Pedestal Writing Table, and Davenport, Easy Chairs, and Couches; Mantel and Girandole Mirrors; Old Cut Glass, Spode Tea Service, Dresden and other Porcelain; Brass-mounted and Mahogany Bedsteads, Mahogany Wardrobes, Cases of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Cheval and Toilet Mirrors; Axminster and Brussels Carpets; Fireproof Safe, by Milner, New Sewing Machine (Wilcox and Gibbs); Kitchen Furniture and Culinary Utensils; Upright Mangle, Dairy Utensils, Patent Churn, two Meat-safes, etc.

OUTDOOR EFFECTS.
Rubber-tyred Brougham by Mulliner; Pole Cart by Benchey, Tax Cart, Donkey Cart, two Sets Harness, two Farm Carts, Donkey ditto, Cart Harness; Deering Mowing Machine, with attachments; Hay Tedder and Rake, Ransome Ploughs, Harrows, Turnip Pulper, Roller, and other Implements; Platform Scales, Iron Rick Stands, Cut Bins; Bee Hives, Garden Frames, Seats, and Tools; Carpenter's Bench and Tools, Smith's Bellows and Anvil; a quantity of Timber, Slates, and other Building Materials.

15 H.P. HUMBER MOTOR CAR, detachable Wheels and New Tyres, in perfect running order. Leather Motor Tyre Covers; about 70 Tons of 1st Crop and Oat Meadow Hay; Stack of Oats in Sheaf.

LIVE STOCK, including 20 two-year-old and Yearling Heifers and Bullocks, two Milch Cows, six strong Working Horses.

SALE TO COMMENCE 12.30 p.m. EACH DAY. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
ORDER OF SALE—FURNITURE First Day, OUTDOOR EFFECTS Second Day.
N.B.—LOWTOWN IS 14 MILES FROM KILLUCAN STATION, ON THE M.G.W. RAILWAY.
BENNETT & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 Up. Ormond quay, Dublin.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
MESSRS. BENNETT and SON WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at their SALEROOMS, 6 UP. ORMOND QUAY
ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH NOV., 1919, AND FOLLOWING DAY,
AN EXTENSIVE COLLECTION OF
HIGH-CLASS MODERN FURNITURE, PIANOFORTES,
CARPETS, TABLE APPOINTMENTS, LINEN, AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
Particulars of which will appear in next Saturday's advertisements.
BENNETT & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS

G. R.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.—BY ORDER OF THE DISPOSAL BOARD
MESSRS. BENNETT AND SON
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION EARLY IN THE ENSUING MONTH,
AT PORTOBELLO BARRACKS, DUBLIN,
ARMY MOTOR VEHICLES,
COMPRISING:
6 DAIMLER, KARRIER, and NAPIER THREE-TON LORRIES.
2 DAIMLER and FIAT 6-ON-A-HALF TON ditto.
20 WILLY and STUDEBAKER 15-CWT. VANS.
2 STUDEBAKER AMBULANCE ditto.
32 TOURING CARS (Daimler, Studebaker, Deasy, &c.).
31 DOUGLAS MOTOR CYCLES.
CATALOGUES OF WHICH PRICE ONE SHILLING EACH, ARE IN PREPARATION, to be obtained from
BENNETT & SON, AND VALUERS, 6 Up. Ormond Quay, Dublin
THE PURCHASERS WILL NOT BE REQUIRED TO PAY AUCTIONEER'S COMMISSION.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH, & CO.

LETTING OF 1,800 ACRES PRIME GRAZING LANDS.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 19th, 1919.
7 Acres Prime Grazing Lands at FRIARSTOWN, TALLAGHT, at 2 o'clock p.m., for T. Brady, Esq.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd, 1919.
24 Acres very fine Grazing Lands at THE WARD, CO. DUBLIN, at 12 o'clock, for P. J. Geoghan, Esq.

SAME DAY.
6 Acres very promising Meadows, and 5 Acres splendid Tillage Lands at CLONMETHON, OLDTOWN, at 3 o'clock p.m., for Mrs. Devine.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1919.
105 Acres magnificent Grazing Lands at KEATINGS PARK, THE WARD, at 12 o'clock sharp, for Mrs. M'Cann. A careful herd will look after the stock.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26th, 1919.
300 Acres well known Rich Grazing Lands, or for Meadow and Aftergrass, of "THE ROOKERY, CLOWN ESTATE," RUSH, CO. DUBLIN, at 1 o'clock p.m., for Patrick Gough, Esq. A careful man will look after the stock.

MONDAY, 1st DECEMBER, 1919.
300 Acres of magnificent Grazing Lands, viz.:
104 at BALLYCOLLIN, BLANCHARDSTOWN, at 12 o'clock.
70 at SPRICKLESTOWN, THE WARD, at 1 o'clock.
56 at BISHOPSWOOD, THE WARD, at 2 p.m.
64 at JOHNSTON, FINGLAS, at 3 p.m.
For W. A. Wallis, Esq., J.P.
The Auctioneers would like to draw the attention of Dairy Proprietors, Cattle Exporters, and others to the rich fattening qualities of these Lands, all of which have a never-failing water supply, and are quite adjacent to the Dublin Cattle Markets. Careful herds will look after the stock.

MONDAY, 8rd DECEMBER, 1919.
80 Acres exceptionally choice Grazing, Tillage and Meadow Lands at NEWTOWN, COOLOCK, CO. DUBLIN, for Mrs. Fitzsimons.

BY PRIVATE TREATY, 1,100 ACRES.
181 Acres, known as THE KILMAHUDDRICK ESTATE, OLDCHURCH 57 and 40 at THE WARD; 40 at BALLYFERMOT; 16 and 45 at CLONDALKIN; 130 at NEWCASTLE, CO. DUBLIN; 100 at SKERRIES; 24 at AGHFARRELL; 80 at ST. MARGARET'S; 180 near NAVAN, etc., etc.

All the above Lands are within easy access of the Cattle Markets, and are well fenced, sheltered, and watered. They are all of prime quality, and in nearly every case a careful man will look after the stock.

McKEOWN, MacKEOGH, & CO.
Auctioneers, Valuers, Live Stock Salesmen, Corn, Hay, Straw & Potato Factors,
4 HAYMARKET, DUBLIN.
'PHONE 3. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "FACTORS, DUBLIN."

JAMES J. SCANNELL'S AUCTIONS.

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), NOVEMBER 19TH, 1919, AT 4 BACHELOR'S WALK.
SALE OF SUPERIOR
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MOTOR CARS, &c.
Comprising—Ford Taxi, 1914, Ford Touring Car, 1916, both guaranteed in perfect order; Royal Enfield Motor Cycle, in perfect order; Three-quarter size Billiard Table, Stylish Cob, 14 hands; Raleigh Trap, by Hanover, London, and Hackney, a smart turn out; Drawingroom, Diningroom, and Bedroom Suites; All-Brass Beds, with Wire and Hair Mattresses; Sideboards in mahogany, oak, and walnut; Mahogany Dining Tables, Frawingroom Cabinets, Tables, &c.; Satinwood Card Table, handsome Set Diningroom Chairs, Hall Stands and Chairs, Mirrors, in oak, walnut, and gilt; Couches and Easy Chairs, in tapestry, American leather, and hair seating; Oil Paintings and Coloured Prints, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables and Wash Stands, in mahogany and walnut; 100 Pairs Reconstructed Army Boots, Fenders and Fire Irons, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, two Axminster Stair Carpets, practically new; Axminster and Brussels Carpets, &c., &c.
SALE STARTS WITH MOTOR CARS AT 1 O'CLOCK. ON VIEW TO-DAY.

AUCTION OF FURS THIS DAY (TUESDAY), 18TH NOVEMBER, 1919, AT 25 BACHELOR'S WALK, DUBLIN.
JOSEPH F. KEOGH and CO. have received instructions to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned Goods, comprising:—
One BEST QUALITY NATURAL BLACK MUSQUASH COAT, with Best Quality Roll Skunk Collar, WORTH 160 GUINEAS.
NATURAL MUSQUASH COATS; SEAL MUSQUASH COATS, Skunk Collars and Cuffs.
BEST SEAL COATS, Trimmed Skunk and Skunk Opossum; one SEAL SILVER FOX, very rare.
A SPLENDID COLLECTION OF HIGH-CLASS FURS, in Sable, Skunk, Raccoon, Kits Fox, Black Wolf, Natural Wolves, Tiger Skins and Leopard Skins.
ALSO Rich Fur Collarettes and CARRIAGE RUGS.
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED BEST QUALITY, AND COMPRISE A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STYLES, IN THE LATEST FASHIONS.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
AUCTION COMMENCES ONE O'CLOCK.
J. F. KEOGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 25 BACHELOR'S WALK.

SALES TO-DAY AT 10 LOWER ORMOND QUAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
PIANO, IN ROSEWOOD (Collard and Collard);
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER,
MOFFITT AND OTHER SAFES,
GENT'S BICYCLE, Etc., Etc.
Sale commences at 11.30 sharp.
DUTY-PAID & BONDED WINES,
BRANDIES, CHAMPAGNES, &c.,
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
ANDREW J. KEOGH, Auctioneer, 10 Lr. Ormond quay.

STORE CATTLE SALES
AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.
EVERY THURSDAY.
40 Stripper Cows, 3 and 4 years old, are entered for Sale on 20th.
GAVIN LOW, LTD.

AUCTION FIXTURES.
SATURDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER.
Letting of 150 ACRES, I.P.M. Prime Lands at Adamstown and Kingston, Carrickmines, for Arthur Mullins, Esq.

FRIDAY, 28th NOVEMBER.
Letting of Lands and Sale of Cattle, Horses and Implements at Ballyboghil, Co. Dublin, for Joseph Mahon, Esq., and the Estate of the late J. I. Byrne.

SATURDAY, 29th NOVEMBER.
127 ACRES
of the Prime Lands of Tyanstown, Kells, in 4 divisions,
for William Bobbett, Esq.

FRIDAY, 5th DECEMBER.
103 ACRES
of the Prime Lands of Corlestown (24 miles from Killucan), in dividends, with aboudance of keep, and not previously let,
for William Bobbett, Esq.

10th DECEMBER.
AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
the Prime Lands of Proudstown, Tara, in one, two or three lots,
for Major Wilson Slator.

SAME DAY
AT 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
103a Or. 7p. of the Lands of Moorestown, one mile from Swords, and seven miles from Dublin, subject to Land Commission Annuity of £250 5s. 2d., for Herbert Cortelly, Esq.

GAVIN LOW, LTD.,
50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE OF LANDS KNOWN AS "CLONMOYLE," NEAR MULLINGAR, COUNTY WESTMEATH.
WE beg to intimate that, having regard to instructions received, the SALE BY AUCTION advertised for the 19th instant will not take place.
WILLIAM FINDLATER and CO., Solicitors, Chambers No. 53, Dame street, Dublin.

STORE CATTLE SALES
EVERY THURSDAY. ENTRIES INVITED.
R. & J. WILKINSON,
Auctioneers,
40, 41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

IN THE DIVISIONAL AUCTION ROOMS,
12 WOOD QUAY.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, 18th NOV., 1919,
A HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, from
KELLY'S,
GREAT CENTRAL MONEY OFFICE,
48 FLEET ST.
Comprising:—
GOLD WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
JEWELLERY,
SILVER, PLATED WARE, &c.
FREDERICK BEASLEY,
Auctioneer and Valuer,
12 WOOD QUAY.

G. R.

BY ORDER OF THE SURPLUS GOVERNMENT
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MARS
7 NASSAU STREET,
On THURSDAY, 20th NOV., 1919,
Commencing at One o'clock p.m.,
A QUANTITY OF OFFICE FURNITURE,
SURPLUS BARRACK EQUIPMENT, and GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENT, comprising:—
Folding Tables, 6' x 2' 9", 5' x 2' 3", 4' x 2' 6", 10' x 2' 2".
Trestle Tables and Forms, 6' and 4'.
Store Cupboard, 6' x 6' 6", Typist's Cupboard, 3' 4" x 1' 6", Typist's Table, 3' 4" x 2'.
Oak and Bassline Card Index Cabinets, in various
Double Slope Desk, 7' x 4' 10"; Two Committee Tables, 6' x 3' and 4' 6" x 2' 6".
Opaline Globes, Lamp Stands, 100 Towel Horses, 30 Cushion Warmers for Billiard Tables, 92 Earthenware Butter Dishes, 36 Round Deal Tubs, &c.
Candlow's Grip Dumb-bells, Indian Clubs, Stationary Cycles, and various Machines for Gymnastic Exercises, etc., etc.
Also 2,000 Blocks, 9" x 4" x 12", for Scrubbing Brushes, bored for Handles.
Goods on View day previous to, and on morning of Sale. No Auction Commission.
WM. MONTGOMERY & SON,
Auctioneers,
1 FOSTER PLACE and 7 NASSAU ST., DUBLIN.

THE BEST WEEK-END PAPER FOR DUBLIN
People in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES."
Last Edition on Sale every Saturday morning.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,
38-39 SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S ST.

Carrickmines, 3 Acres—
A HANDSOME, MODERN RESIDENCE FOR SALE, with POSSESSION; within 5 minutes' walk of rail station, golf links, and tennis grounds, enjoying lovely views, and containing square hall, 3 fine reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, servants' rooms, hot bath, pantries, motor-house, large garden, tennis ground, paddock; two storeyed, with no basement. Price £5,000. Subject to £17 18/- Lease 950 years, Apply to Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.

Foxrock, nearly 2 Acres—
PRICE £3,000.—Very pretty DETACHED VILLA RESIDENCE, six minutes' walk (from Foxrock Station; ground rent only £14 5/-; early possession; lounge hall (conservatory off), drawingroom, diningroom, 4 bedrooms, 2 maids' rooms, hot bath, garage, stabling, gardener's house; well-stocked garden, orchard, and tennis ground. Apply to Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.

Palmerston Park—FINE HOUSE
FOR SALE, possession next February; best position; 4 large reception, 5 bedrooms, dressing-room, servants' hall and pantry, hot bath, good garden, tennis ground; excellent motor house; yard, etc.; head rent, £25 10/-; lease about 130 years. Apply to Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.

Brookfield Road, Kilmainham
—SMALL MODERN HOUSE FOR SALE at £220; ground rent £13; 5 rooms, monthly tenant; sitting-room, bath, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, w.c., yard, etc. Apply to Dockrell Limited, South Great George's street.

DOCKRELL LIMITED,
5TH. GT. GEORGE'S ST, DUBLIN

SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.
ADAM'S SALEROOMS,
19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.
TO-DAY (TUESDAY), 18th NOVEMBER, 1919,
and following day, at 12 o'clock,
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, ALMOST NEW SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER, etc., comprising:—Upright Piano, by Bishop, Walnut case; Violin, Music Canterbury, Gasolier, Electric Coolers, Hall and Conversation Settees, Drawingroom, Easy, and Occasional Chairs; good Wicker Easy Chairs, Diningroom Suite in crimson velvet, Corner China Cabinet, Davenport, Occasional and Card Tables, Pulling-in Tea and Work Tables, Brass and Metal Coffee Table, Carved Ebon Plant Stands, Whatnots, Adam Gilded and other Mantel and Pier Mirrors; Gilt Ormolu and Hall Clocks, Fenders and Coal Vases, Ornamental China, Table Glass and China, Plated Ware, Mahog. Telescope Dining Tables, Sets of 10 good Mahog. Dining Chairs, Mahog. Pedestal Sideboard, very fine Walnut Mirror-back Sideboard, Good Oil Paintings, including 18th Cent. Portrait of Kitty Fisher; Coloured Prints and Engravings; Antique Mahog. and other Chests of Drawers; Tables and Glasses, Wardrobes and Presses, very large quantity of good Pedestal Desks and Ladies' Bedroom Furniture; fine Sheraton Mahog. Double Bedstead, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Blankets and Bedding, Curtains, Axminster and Brussels Carpets, Linoleums, Bearskin Rug, Kitchen Dresser, Furniture and Utensils, 2 large Wicker Clothes Baskets and Revolving and Windsor Study Chairs, Bentwood Arm and Kitchen Chairs, Deal Tables, Antique Barometer, Leather Gladstone Bags and Trunks, Sewing Machines, Lawn Mowers, Garden and Field Tools, Garden Seats, Chairs, Tables, Perambulators and Go-carts; Stove, Lady's Bicycle, Rockelle Range, Gas Stove, and Pair of Silk Weaving Aprons. Books, Set Bowls, SMITH PREMIER, LARGE SIZE TYPEWRITER, almost new; another ditto (Good Machine), Patrick Gough, Esq., Auctioneer,